THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 3.

Lord Napier and the House of Commons--Grand Ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Trial of Count Chorinsky--The French Finances.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Hammonia we have European advices to July 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

A State ball was given on the night of the 1st of July at Buckingham palace, to which a party of 1800 were invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other members of the royal family, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess Philip of Wurtemburg, entered the ball-room at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a white tulle dress over white silk, with a tunic of white satin trimmed with Honiton lace and bouquets of lilies of the valley. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds, with a corsage of diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catharine of Russia, and the Danish order.

The Princess Louis of Hesse wore a Brussels lace tunic over a blue crape petticoat, trimmed with silver. Head dress, a diadem of diamonds. Ornaments, diamonds with a diamond stomacher. Orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Catharine of Russia, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Prussian Order. Princess Christian wore a tulle dress over white silk, trimmed with bands of rose-colored satin and Honiton lace. Head dress, a coronet of diamonds and opals; the back of the head ornamented with rows of diamonds and Christine geraniums. Pearl necklace and other ornaments to match. Orders, Victoria and Albert, and St. Isabel. Princess Louise wore a dress of silver tulle over a rich glace petticoat trimmed with chatelaines of pink roses and green leaves. Head dress, roses and diamonds, diamond ornaments. Orders, Victoria and Albert, and Order of St. Isabel.

The Abyssinian Triumph--Disraeli and Gladstone on the Achievements of Napier.

In the House of Commons, July 2, Mr. Disraeli rose, amid cheers, to propose a vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier and the troops engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition. In the course of his speech, he said:--

The House of Commons at this moment will remember that this is not the first time, nor even the second, that it has offered to him its thanks. Happy is the man who has been thrice thanked by his country! By his splendid achievements in Abyssinia Sir Robert Napier has only fulfilled the promise of the plains of India, and consummated his exploits on the Chinese field. It is, I may add, not the least interesting part of our business this evening to recognize the merits of another great branch of Her Majesty's forces.

The army and navy have acted together in the history of this country without successful results: but there have been, I think, few instances in which they have mutually assisted each other more effectually, and in which their combined exertions have been attended with greater success than in the Abyssinian Expedition. In acknowledging the great services of the distinguished man who was at the head of the expedition, and the officers who commanded the navy, we must not be unmindful of the conduct of the men of the two services. I think we may fairly say that the conduct of the troops and sailors was alike complete and admirable. There have been instances, no doubt, of rapid marches and triumphant fields, which have occasioned greater sensation at the moment; but if you look to the exhibition of military virtue, I doubt whether the qualities of patience, endurance, and good temper, manifested under the most trying circumstances, have ever been more fully exemplified.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion in a speech, in which he said:--

I do not of course mean to claim, nor would it be wise to claim, for those engaged in it, precisely the same kind of fame as attaches to occasions in which desperate conflicts have been waged with equal force between nations or armies alike possessed of all the resources of modern warfare, but we have lived into a time in which, if it cannot be said of the soldier, it must be said of the commander, that mere fighting, however arduous the task, mere tactics, and mere strategy have become, perhaps though most vital, yet almost secondary parts of the qualities required to make a successful General. The narrative of the conflict carried on with nature, with distance, with climate, and with every diversity of difficulty, on a most peculiar portion of the earth, and of the disciplined government of the army, with provision made for every one engaged in the expedition, presents to our view a history alike complete and satisfactory. There is, indeed, something tame and feeble in the language of unbroken eulogy, and yet the occasion does not permit us to adopt any other language. We may look at what has occurred with reference to the commander, with reference to the officers by whom he was so ably seconded, with reference to the soldiers who moved and acted under their orders, and lastly with reference to the Government at home. We have been permitted to gain on this occasion what may be called an almost tearless victory.

It is impossible not to dwell with peculiar interest on the character of the man whose name first appears and most prominently in the motion now made. Without him it might have been possible that great things might have been achieved, but there is a completeness in the work achieved that we cannot do otherwise than connect in a special manner with the special qualities of his mind and his capacity. Without him we scarcely could have hoped that this expedition would stand upon record among those occasions when nations resort to the bloody arbitrament of war, as one in which not one drop was added to the cup of human suffering, which any human forethought could spare, and in which the severest critic, in reviewing the proceedings, will find nothing to except to in regard to the military, political, and moral aspect of the proceedings.

Trade with America.

The London *Times* of July 3, in its city article, says:--

Notwithstanding the unprecedented extent of the shipments of specie from New York to Europe during the present year, the amount of goods taken from Europe by the United States has been unusually limited. Their importations of the Manchester, Lyons, and other manufactures classed under the name of "dry goods" have thus far since the 1st of January been only £7,170,000. In the corresponding period of last year the amount was £8,920,000, and in that of 1866 it was £13,400,000.

GERMANY.

Closing Scenes in the Trial of Count Chorinsky for Murder at Munich--Interesting Episodes.

In the trial of the Count Chorinsky for the murder of his wife, which recently closed at Munich, the sitting of the 26th was marked by several episodes of great interest. A profound silence prevailed in the Court when the President announced that the physicians who had been summoned as experts on the case were about to give their evidence. At the request of the advocate for the defense, the accused was removed from Court during the examination of the experts.

Just as the first of these gentlemen was approaching the tribunal to give his evidence a movement took place among the audience, and presently a loud tumult was heard at the door of the Court room. It turned out that the disturbance was caused by a brother of Count Lopresti, whose morality had been impeached in the audience the previous day. His brother armed with a dagger, had attempted to force his way into the Court. This young man, whose reason appeared to be even more disturbed than that of the prisoner, frantically maintained that the trial had been got up by his brother, Count Lopresti, who sought to poison him with Prussic acid.

The officers of the Court succeeded in removing him, and silence having been restored the case was proceeded with. Dr. Martin stated that after a careful examination of the person of the Count he could find nothing in his physical conformation nor in his moral manifestations which indicated any evidence of insanity. Neither was there anything in the instruction, nor in the interrogatories, which authorized him to think that his faculties and judgment had undergone any alteration, more especially towards the period at which the crime was committed, namely, November, 1867. Professor Dresolbsig, of the University, and Director of the Insane Asylum at Munich, concurred in this opinion. He added that it did not follow because the accused was of a nervous, irritable nature, that there was an intellectual disorder in his spirit of adventure and, besides, the exaggerations of his sentiments of love were not extraordinary in a young officer. He might have his eccentricities, but all men did not resemble each other, and if they did it would be tiresome. (This last observation excited a smile among the lady spectators.) The letters of Julie Ebergenyi, a person not at all excitable, were just as ardent as those of the Count. The accused, he believed, was always conscious of the bearing of his actions and of the gravity of his situation; he knew perfectly how to defend himself and to attenuate the seriousness of certain accusations. Allusion had been made to nervous attacks and fits of hot fever. He must, however, remark in reply to these that five days' ordeal in that crowded Court, under the influence of excessive heat and of a tension of mind, which must have been very great, had not produced the slightest alteration in the health of the accused. He consequently concluded that the Count was in full possession of his mental faculties, and was responsible for his actions. The evidence of Dr. Morel, Director of the Insane Asylum of Saint-Yon, at Rouen, was in direct contradiction to that of the two previous witnesses. He declared that accused was not in full possession of his faculties, or at least that he had a very limited judgment, and consequently ought not to be held responsible for his acts. This affection was well known in France and England, and was described by different names, such as "moral insanity," "aberration of action," or "mild insanity." Independent of this particular state of mind, the persons thus affected may be generous and honest. Ordinarily, like the unfortunate man then on trial, they were prodigal of exaggerated tributes of attachment; they have natural faculties, but the judgment remains feeble. He should add, in opposition to Dr. Dresolbsig, that insane people may learn several languages. He had some in his institution who spoke two or three. He had found in Germany persons affected with idiocy who played the organ, and designed. The characteristic of the Count's insanity was that of the butterfly in its tendencies--the sudden passage from one thing to the other, from one sentiment to an opposite one, such as from love to hatred. His honorable colleague, M. Dresolbsig, had invoked the facility with which his advocate calmed the accused. That was no argument. When people knew how to take them they could always tranquilize insane people. There was not a straight-jacket in his Asylum. In fine, persons affected like the Count are, and must always remain, great children. They embroil everything. He added that if the Count were to continue his course of life, in case of an acquittal he would inevitably become paralytic. The dilation of the pupils of the eyes was an infallible diagnostic. Dr. Mayer, Professor of the University of Gottingen, and Director of the Insane Asylum at Gottingen, concurred in the conclusions of Dr. Morel. He firmly believed that the accused was insane, and that if he had belonged to a lower class of life he would have been long since shut up in a mad-house. Dr. Mayer accounted for the mental condition of the Count by the fact that the forceps had to be employed at the time of his birth, and that the child had experienced a lesson of the head; to that fact was to be attributed the derangement of his faculties. Among the evidences cited by the learned Professor of the prisoner's insanity were his having married Mathilde Rueff, after having had her so long as his mistress, and the profound admiration and worship which he entertained for Julie Ebergenyi, a person notorious for her irregular conduct. There was some laughter among the audience at these conclusions. Dr. Mayer stated that he had visited the prisoner that morning, and found him in a condition of great prostration. The accused pretended that Julie Ebergenyi had come to his bedside in the night, and had ordered him to follow her. He heard distinctly the rustling of her dress. That was a symptom, which, in his judgment, ought not to be lost sight of. After the evidence of this witness the Court adjourned.

The sitting of the 27th was occupied by the speeches of the counsel for the prosecution and the defense. The *Procureur du Roi* recapitulated all the strong points of the evidence against the accused, and demanded that he should be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. Dr. Schuss, the advocate for the defense, pleaded insanity, declaring that the majority of the medical experts considered the accused as irresponsible for his acts. In any case, he thought that eight years of confinement would be a sufficient punishment. The accused interrupted his counsel violently when he incriminated the conduct of the Baroness Ebergenyi.

Three questions were put to the jury:--

1. Was the accused the instigator of the crime committed on the person of the Countess Chorinsky, his wife?
2. Was he merely the accomplice of the crime?
3. Was he in a mental condition which rendered him responsible for his acts?

At the end of two hours' deliberation, the jury returned with a negative verdict on the first question and with an affirmative one on those of complicity and responsibility.

The Court, consequently, pronounced a judgment condemning Count Chorinsky to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor, which he is to undergo in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and of his past career as a brave soldier, in a fortress to be subsequently fixed upon. The judgment orders, in addition, that at the expiration of his sentence he shall be reconducted to the frontier.

The Count heard his sentence with wonderful composure, and, contrary to the general expectation, was removed from the Court without uttering a word.

General News.

The Papal allocution does not appear likely to find more favor in Hungary than in Austria. The *Pesti Naplo* warns the Pontifical Court that the laws of the country are the supreme rule of the citizen, and advises no power on earth to violate the respect due to them. It says that, as far as Hungary is concerned, the members of the clergy who have contravened those laws form only a few exceptions. In proof of this it adds that in Hungary the Concordat does not exist in virtue of express stipulations, save in two dioceses, but rather as a custom which has been surreptitiously introduced.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes an article on Bulgaria, which is interesting as an indication of the views of the Austrian Government on the subject. It says that formally none of the Christian subjects of Turkey had been so much oppressed as the Bulgarians, but that now their position has been considerably improved under the government of Mithad Pasha, who was sent into Bulgaria, for that purpose, from Constantinople.

The Vienna *Debatte* says that the difference which has arisen between the Austrian and Roumanian Governments respecting the Jewish question are now settled, the Roumanian Government having absolutely yielded to the demands of Austria.

The Common Council of Vienna almost unanimously adopted as "urgent" a resolution most solemnly protesting against the offensive expressions contained in the Papal allocution, and declaring that the Government possesses the entire confidence of the Common Council.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Budget.

In the French legislative body on the 1st inst., the discussion on the budget was resumed. M. Thiers made a speech in which he severely criticised the financial position and policy of the Imperial government. The existing embarrassments, he said, had arisen from expenditure being voted without securing corresponding resources upon which to fall back. The position of political affairs had also exerted an influence. The army and navy estimates ought to be voted not for the purpose of intervention, but in order to show Germany that France would not tolerate fresh usurpations. "The present financial management," M. Thiers continued, "is unexampled, but the true cause is the policy that has been pursued. The Budget is so deplorable, simply because it contains the whole of your policy in Italy, Germany, Mexico, Paris, and at the elections. Indeed, the Budget is nothing but a photograph of your policy, and therefore it could only be altered, not by the Committee on the Budget, but by a Committee on the Address, replying to the speech from the Throne at the opening of each session, and telling the truth every year to the head of the State. Telling the truth may shake Governments, but withholding it destroys them."

Miscellaneous News.

According to the *Independence Belge*, the embers of the Cretan insurrection are still very far from being stamped out. Indeed, the Athens correspondent of that journal states that the insurgents are obtaining "brilliant victories in rapid succession. The American torpedoes now play an important part in their cause, he says, and the Turks are not only discontented, but discouraged and demoralized. One of their divisions in the Sphakia district recently mutinied, and the Military Governor had to go to the spot with a strong force. "All the refugees able to fight," adds this correspondent, "are eagerly joining their fellow-countrymen, who are struggling with so much perseverance."

Theodore's son, who is beginning to earn a claim to his name of Allumavu (I have seen the world), accompanied Sir Robert Napier in the steam yacht Ferooz, as far as Suez. He has taken very kindly to English customs, wearing a sailor's dress, of which he is evidently very proud, and handling a knife and fork at the dinner-table with as much gravity and decorum as if he had been to the manor born, although Abyssinia goes upon the principle that fingers were made before forks. He seems a very intelligent, nice little fellow, and was a great favorite on board.

At the forthcoming Ecumenical Council to be convened by Pope Pius IX, America will be, for the first time, represented by her Bishops in a general authoritative assembly of prelates of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world.

TRAGEDY.

A Constable Killed by a Woman.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 11th says:--

Early yesterday afternoon Justice Dresser, of the North Division, accompanied by Constable Mark Donahue, visited the house of prostitution No. 441 S. Clark street, kept by Annie Stewart, a well-known woman of the town. During the afternoon they treated the inmates of the house to several bottles of wines, and were having a good time generally. About 7 o'clock Miss Stewart ordered her boarders to go up-stairs and dress themselves for the parlor. They did so, and were accompanied by Justice Dresser. The landlady then went to her own room for the purpose of changing her dress, when she was followed by Donahue, who insisted on playing her a game of euchre for another bottle of wine. She told him that there were no cards in the house. He sent one of the girls outside to purchase a pack. Stewart and Donahue then played for a bottle of wine, and she won. They then played for another, and she won again. He then proposed to play for $10; she accepted, and he won. He then wanted to play for another $10, but she refused, saying that she would play for $5 and a bottle of wine; he consented. She saw him cheat, having detected him with six cards in his hands, whereupon she told him that he would have to deal over again. This made him angry and he made a grab for the money, but she was ahead of him, and laid her hands on it first. He then caught her by the throat and commenced to choke her. She screamed for help, but he still refused to release her. Under the pillow of her bed was a large Colt's revolver. In her struggles she came near to the bed, when thrusting her hand beneath the pillow she drew forth the revolver and shot him. He threw up his hands, exclaimed "Oh, my God," and ran out of doors, to fall upon the sidewalk, from whence he was carried to his boarding-house, No. 125 Michigan street. The landlady was soon afterward arrested by Officer Bell, and taken to the armory. All the other inmates of the house fled the spot, and have not yet been found. The constable has since died.

HAYTI.

Naval Movements--Salnave's Troops Repulsed--Foreigners to Quit the American Consulate.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 14.--From Port au Prince we have the intelligence that Salnave's troops had attacked the Caco rebels at Porte Rouge, but were repulsed with considerable loss. General Petion Faubert had cannonaded Fort Bizoton and the rebel cruisers had captured a Haytien war schooner at sea. At Fort Liberte the officers who remained faithful to Salnave were suspected by the Cacos and their property sequestrated.

The Haytien man-of-war Sylvain had returned from the cape in convoy of a Spanish merchant steamer from Havana, which had $20,000 in specie aboard to pay the repairs necessary on the steamer Galatea, which had been detained while on her way from New York.

The American Minister had notified all foreigners to quit the American Consulate within six days or else embark aboard the American steamer for New York. The French and English representatives offer a refuge to the aforementioned foreigners, but it had not been as yet accepted.

The American man-of-war Penobscot had gone on a cruise. The British man-of-war Mullet is moored at Port au Prince.

There were no American vessels at Port au Prince discharging freight.

Exchange stood at seventy Haytien to one Spanish dollar.

--A Londoner wants to bet $10,000 that omnibuses will run with balloons within a year. Where's George Wilkes?

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Swann's Scheme to Gain a Congressional Nomination.

Affairs in Hayti--Salnave's Troops Suffer Another Defeat.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann's Political Downfall--The Reverdy Johnson Testimonial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

BALTIMORE, July 14. -- William Pinckney Whyte, who is appointed United States Senator in Reverdy Johnson's place, left for Washington this morning, to present his credentials and take his seat. Though Mr. Swann has gotten him off the track as an opponent for the candidate of the Third Congressional District, yet he is likely to have stronger opposition in Robert J. Brent, whom the Democrats are insisting upon to accept the nomination. Though Swann has long turned traitor to the party that made him all he is politically, thereby defeating the Republicans in Maryland, and turning the State into the hands of the Democrats, yet they will not trust him. Even Pinckney Whyte's friends say they will not be dragooned to vote for Swann, notwithstanding he compliments their favorite with the Senatorship. Swann's late Philadelphia speech is laughed at here.

The Reverdy Johnson banquet to-morrow promises much interest and magnificence.

This is the hottest day of the season. The thermometer is now 98 and rising.

The steamer Cuba arrived this morning with late Havana news, full cargo and passengers. Good health is prevailing.

Large numbers are off to Cape May.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 14--A. M.--Consols for money, 94⅝@94¾; and for on account, 94⅝@94¾. United States 5·20s, 72¾; Erie, 44½; Illinois Central, 101¾.

FRANKFORT, July 14--A. M.--United States 5-20s, 77.

PARIS, July 14--A. M.--The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14--A. M.--Cotton dull; sales of probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef dull. Lard active at 65s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 14--P. M.--United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Eries, 44½.

PARIS, July 14--P. M.--The Bourse is firmer: Rentes, f.70 49c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14--P. M.--Corn, 37s. California Wheat, 13s. 5d.

LONDON, July 14--P. M.--Linseed Oil, on the spot, £32; to arrive, £32 5s.

ANTWERP, July 14--P. M.--Petroleum flat and nominal at 50 francs.

The Narragansett Trotting Park Association.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, July 14. -- The July trotting meeting of the Narragansett Park Association begins here to-day. The racing will commence this afternoon, with a purse of $500 for all horses that have never trotted better than 2·45, which has closed with fourteen entries. The succeeding race will be for a purse of $750, with an inside stake of $100 each, P. P., for all horses that have never trotted better than 2·32 in harness or wagon.

This race has been filled filled with the following entries:--Darkness, Ship Timber, Lady Sheridan, Old Put, Fear Naught, Belle of Paterson, and Keystone. The races will continue three days. There are a great many strangers in the city from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to witness the races. The weather is exceedingly warm, but considerably cooler than yesterday, there being a fresh breeze from the North.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 14.--The steamer Saxonia, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie $268,000.

Weather Report--July 14, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Port Hood	S.	Hazy	70
Halifax	S.	do.	70
Portland	S.	"	77
Boston	E.	Clear	80
New York	N. E.	Clear	90
Wilmington, Del	W.	Clear	90
Washington	S.	Clear	87
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	86
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	88
Oswego	S.	Clear	86
Buffalo	W.	Clear	85
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	83
Chicago	E.	Clear	91
Louisville	N.	Clear	85
New Orleans	N.E.	Cloudy	86
Key West	N E.	Cloudy	86
Havana	E.	Clear	87

Remarkable Heroism--A Boy of Fourteen Rescues Three Girls from Drowning.

At 6 o'clock last evening a party of seven young women went into the East river at the foot of Fifty-sixth street, New York, for the purpose of bathing. One of them, Mary Powers, 16 years of age, and who resided in Avenue A, near Fifty-sixth street, slipped into deep water, and in her struggle to regain a foothold, dragged with her three of the others, sisters named Decamp. The screams of the girls attracted the attention of Frank Beck, a boy 14 years of age, who rushed to the rescue and succeeded finally in bringing the three sisters safe to land, but he was forced to dive for two of them. Miss Powers was drowned before the heroic boy had time to rescue her, and after accomplishing the safety of the other three he endeavored to regain her body, but without success, as it had probably been carried out by the tide. The boy, who lives in Avenue A, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, has been instrumental in saving three other persons from drowning in the same locality during the past twelve months.

--A New Yorker is putting 2000 acres of Minnesota prairie under the plough. Some farm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Judge Pierce.--The usual routine of prison cases were heard.

Henry Harding was acquitted of assault and battery on Mary Harding, his wife. Henry said his wife was accustomed to get drunk, and gave him a great deal of trouble.

James Higgins was acquitted of assault and battery on Ann Higgins. The prosecutrix failed to appear.

William Finnigan was charged with robbery. James Coll testified to having been stopped at Twenty-third and Pine streets, by three men, of whom Finnigan was one, and robbed of his money. Officer Clinton, who arrested him, said he was under the influence of liquor. Verdict guilty.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Ficken and Freiding L. Williams, charged with maintaining a nuisance. The defendants are proprietors of a sugar refinery at the corner of Fifth and Willow streets. The allegation was that since January of this year the defendants have erected in their yard some very heavy and cumbrous machinery, the working of which creates such a vibration throughout the neighborhood as to render it a nuisance.

Mr. Collins, the druggist at the corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets, testified that for about two months there was considerable shaking of the building, so that the windows of his house, from 100 to 200 feet off, rattled, and even the covers of his jars vibrated.

On cross-examination, witness testified that the vibration was equal to that of a heavily loaded cart driven over the cobble stones of the street. On one day the vibration was so great that the bottles moved forward on the shelf, and required to be pushed back. For two months past this vibration has ceased.

Mr. Samuel Blumenthal, who lived in the neighborhood, testified that the shaking was so bad that his family were made both sick in the head and stomach, the sensation being similar to sea sickness; that he parted with the property on account of the vibration.

Mr. Loth, a neighbor, testified that the shaking was so bad that the chairs and tables in his house all shook. His wife complained all the time of being sick. The shaking was occasioned by the new machinery in the sugar house.

On cross examination, witness said that the most severe vibrations took place in February, but that since Mr. Williams was bound over, the shaking has not been so bad.

John Arple, another resident in the neighborhood, testified that it made his vinegar bottle dance on the table, the window and doors rattled, and the visitors to the house would inquire what that rattling was going on in his house.

Mr. Nusbaum resides at No. 429 Callowhill street, about sixty or eighty feet from the sugar house. He testified that his house shook just like a steamboat from half-past six in the morning. It made him often sick. It is not so bad as it was, but once in a while it shakes badly about three o'clock in the day. On trial.

--The House of Commons has decided by a majority of 182 to 71 against the Government that the statue of Sir Robert Peel should be removed from the bad eminence in which it stands in Palace Yard, and be either buried or melted. While the Legislature is in this happy vein, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, would it not be possible to consign the Duke of Wellington's hideous effigy at Hyde Park corner also to the grave or the melting pot, and to remove the weeping statue of Lord Herbert, with its discouraging bas-reliefs, from the War Office to Netley Hospital, placing in its stead, say, a full length of Sir John Pakington as Britannia ruling the waves, or as the Abyssinian Mars.

--The Emperor of the French is giving serious consideration to the question of the insane, and particularly the right which their parents or friends possess of having them shut up in asylums on the strength of a simple certificate from a medical man. It would appear that several high authorities on the subject have already been called in by the Emperor.

--Taine, the author, who compared the marriage ceremony to the fifth act of *Robert le Diable* has himself taken a wife.

New York Stock Quotations--1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:--

N.Y.Cent. R.	133½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
N.Y. and E. R.	68¾	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	101
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅛	West. Union Tel.	34¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Gold	141¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	79⅛	Market very dull.	
Chi. and N.W. pref.	81¼		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, July 14, 1868. }

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change.

Government bonds were firmly held. 107¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113⅞ for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for June and July 7·30s; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 110⅛ for '64 5-20s; 111⅞ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65 5-20s, and 108⅞ for '67 5-20s.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅝, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30½, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 49, an advance of ¾. 130¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15, no change; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 56, no change; 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 30½ for Mechanics; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 72 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@21¼, a decline of ¼; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 75 Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Jay Cooke & Co. give notice that to-day is the last on which owners of June 7·30s can send them to Washington for conversion. The orders of the Treasury Department are that none will be converted on the 15th inst. (to-morrow.)

The July 7·30s will not be redeemed after the 30th of this month. Of this important fact holders are hereby notified.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s......c	100	10 sh Penna R.	52⅝
$1000 do......b5	100	3 do.	52⅝
$1000 C&Am m 6s '89	97	100 do.......ls.	52⅝
$1500 N Cent R bs...ls.	82	4 do.......ls.	52½
300 sh Leh Nav......ls.	21¼	100 sh Leh V R	54½
100 do.	21¼	10 do.	54½
100 do.	21⅛	100 do.	54½
100 do.......b60.	21¼	200 sh Read R......ls c.	47¼
21 sh N Central....ls.	49	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.	30½
150 sh 13th & 15th	15	200 sh St Nich Coal	½

--The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:--

9·30 A. M.	142¼	11·00 A. M.	141⅞
10·00 "	142¼	11·15 "	141⅞
10·05 "	142	11·40 "	141⅞
10·25 "	141⅞	11·45 "	141⅝
10·30 "	141⅞	12·00 P. M.	141⅞
10·47 "	141⅞	12·30 "	141¾

Foreign Exchange on London:--60 days, 110¼@110⅜; 3 days, 110⅝@110¾. On Paris:--60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

--Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@113⅝; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111¼; 5-20s, July, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 107¾@107⅞; 7·30s, June, 108¾@109; do., July, 108¾@109. Gold, 141⅞.

--Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@113⅝; do. 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 108⅝@108⅞; do. July, 108⅝@108⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do., October, 1865, 117⅛@118. Gold, 141⅞@141⅞. Silver, 133½@135.

--Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113¼; do., 1864, 110⅛@110¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do. July, 1867 108⅝@108⅞; 1868, 108⅞@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 107⅝@107⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108⅝@108⅞; 3d series, 108⅝@108⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·25; May, 1865, 119·25; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅞. Gold, 141⅞@142.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"Money continues in abundant supply at 4@5 per cent., with some transactions at 3, and the prospect is favorable to protracted monetary ease. Trade remains dull and on a legitimate basis, the result of which is that very little commercial paper is being made, and the best grade passes at 5½@6½ per cent. The Sub-Treasury and the banks here hold, it is estimated, an aggregate of more than forty millions of national bank notes, which, of course, are not counted in the legal-tender reserve of the banks, and these will have to be withdrawn before the legal tender notes are materially encroached upon. The last statement of the associated banks of this city has been misinterpreted in some quarters, and therefore we call attention to the fact that the specie returns of the banks are not included in their legal-tenders. Thus the latter decreased $3,594,397 during the week; but as the specie increased $7,280,618, it follows that there was a net increase in the reserve of $3,686,221 and the banks held on Saturday last $68,531,542 in legal-tender notes in addition to $19,235,348 in specie, making a total reserve of $87,766,890. The error, therefore, of deducting the specie instead of adding it to the legal-tenders is obvious."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money continues easy at 3 per cent. on Governments, and 4@5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Small borrowers pay the outside rate, but the large houses continue to have more offered at 4 per cent. than they can use.

"Sterling exchange closes firm at quotations:--London, 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; London, sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5·16⅞@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅛@36¼; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71⅞@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:--Receipts for customs, $247,000; for gold notes, $385,000; total receipts, $3,934,471·22; total payments, $3,213,025·30; balance, $84,033,192·65.

"Freights to Liverpool by steamer, 60,000 bush. Corn at 5d. An Austrian barque to Lisbon with staves at private terms.

"A great International Commercial Convention is to be held in Portland, Me., on the 4th of August, the purpose being to consider the various projects now before the country for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the interior and Atlantic seaboard; to urge the adoption of measures to relieve commerce of unnecessary burdens; and to secure unrestricted freedom of trade throughout North America. Delegates are expected from all sections of the country."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

The Flour Market continues dull, but the demand has somewhat improved for the better brands of spring wheat family, which are in small supply. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·25 for extras; $9·50@11 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·25@9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality, which is held with increased firmness. Sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $2·40@2·45 for family, and $2·25 for common, and 400 bushels No. 1 spring at $2·25. Rye is selling at $1·80 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices are well sustained. Sales of Western mixed at $1·11. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 2000 bushels at 87@88c. for Pennsylvania, and 90c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds--Cloverseed is selling at $7@7·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is entirely nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky--Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......................JULY 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............87 | 11 A. M..............96 | 2 P. M..............98

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Chebucto, Scanthway, Wilmington, N. C., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Dighton, Tyler & Co.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, Bangor, do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Gloucester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Rockingham, Wyman, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Milton, Mass., Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Boston, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Saugus, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr John Crockford, Briggs, Fall River, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, Newport, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Boston, Geo. S. Reppliler.
Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, Newport, do.
Schr N. Holmes, Northrop, Pawtucket, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Whitney Long, Hays, Salem.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston.
Schr Native, Donnelly, Millville.
Schr J. H. Allen, Ketchum, Boston.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Washington.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston.
St'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
N. G. barque Frieiag, Radmann 64 days from Bremen, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Bellows, from Bridgeport, Ct.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Pawtucket.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Danversport.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, from Rappahannock.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, from Dighton.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Greenport.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from New Haven.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, from New Haven.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Middletown.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, from Bridgeton.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from Providence.
Schr N. Holmes, Northrop, from Providence.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, from Boston.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, from Newport.
Schr J. Crockford, Briggs, from Fall River.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Fall River.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, from Fall River.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Warren, R. I.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Auguste, from Ivigtut.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 13. -- Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meier, from Hamburg.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston.
Barque Newcastle, Armstrong, from Cardiff.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Campaign Opened.

From the Boston Post.

A visible sense of relief is manifested all over the country, at the announcement of the names of Seymour and Blair as the constitutional candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The universal feeling of satisfaction springs from the assurance that we are now to have a government under civil guidance rather than military control. Horatio Seymour has no match as a statesman among the public men of the country. By his ability, his experience, and his shining patriotism, he has established a fame which cannot be shaken by the most violent assaults of partisan opposition. If the war is really over, and the soldiers' work is done, then it is time we proceeded to subordinate arms to laws, and to secure through constitutional methods what has already been settled by the conflict.

The campaign is now fairly opened whose issue is the salvation of the Union and its free Government. If we are asked what is to be opposed, we point to that arraignment of the party in power—factious, frantic, and revolutionary—corrupt, reckless, and usurping—which is attached to the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention. It is worth the utmost effort which can be unitedly made to drive such a party from the places in which it seeks to entrench itself. That it can be done, nobody doubts who holds fast to his faith in the people. Radicalism sees clearly enough how its supports are falling and the ground is sinking under its feet, and it therefore schemes with the boroughs it would make of the Southern States, to see how to offset the fraudulent electoral votes manufactured by the Freedmen's Bureau against the honest votes of the citizens of the Northern States. It dodges the great issues; relies on its false boasts; works with all its might upon such popular prejudices as it may be able to excite; and hopes to hide behind the military reputation of a successful commander until the universal indignation is passed.

With Radicalism the struggle is one of life and death; on the part of the people under the lead of Seymour and Blair, it is a struggle for the security of the common liberties. The lines between this riotous political faction and the real sentiment of the nation, do not require to be drawn anew. No statement which the former can adroitly put forth on its own behalf now, will obliterate the record of its past history. It has had full swing with power since the Union soldiers conquered a peace in the name of the Union; and that power has been used, not to restore permanent harmony among discordant States, but to destroy one branch of the Government, to practically suppress another, and to usurp supreme dominion for itself. When such a revolutionary body comes before the people and asks for an extension of power that it may continue its encroachments until appeals to the people will be no longer necessary, it ought to be a theme for general gratitude that a peaceful and orderly method still lies open by which to disengage its grasp on the Government. The chief merit of this method, however, consists in our putting it to instant and vigorous use. In dealing with bloated conspiracies under a free government, nothing must be taken on trust out of all their protests and professions, but they must be judged sternly by their acts. Do we need any further illustrations of the temper or tendencies of radicalism?

One would be stone blind not to recognize the expressed sentiment of the people of the country since this revolutionary body of men began to develop their real intentions. Patient as the people are accustomed to be under almost every infliction of misrule, in the belief that free principles have vitality enough to work themselves safely through all ordinary forms of abuse, they have unmistakably shown their determination to submit to this tyranny of radicalism no longer. The recent popular elections sufficiently prove that. As often as a fair and square vote could be reached on the issues which this body would present, it has been a vote of unqualified condemnation of its destructive course. And we are to take up the popular decision where we already find it, and go forward in its name and with its support to the final overthrow of all the elements that are to be found in combination against Republicanism. We are summoned to unite as one man against the Jacobins who think the Government was created for their use and advantage. All good men, all patriots, all who hate oppression in every form and believe in the equality of the States in the Union, and the people of the States under their own local Governments, will come forward now to renounce interpretations which make constitutional liberty a fraud and convert our republican system into an odious despotism.

This battle is one that cannot be shirked or evaded, but must be fought out on its merits. Detraction has happily lost its power, except against the guilty party making use of it. The people have got over their fears of bug-aboo epithets. Sham patriots pass for precisely what they are. It is discovered that loudness is not loyalty. The cry of freedom works no favor to the party that values it only as a cry. The heavy load of taxes is the true response to the radical professions of economy. The costly continuance of an army in the South is the best commentary that can be made on reconstruction. Extravagance and corruption make the very air rank with the practices that set off radical professions. Their people have the matter now in their own hands. Their welfare, their safety, their liberty itself is clearly at their own disposal.

Rebels and Carpet-Baggers.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Wade Hampton, at the meeting to ratify the nomination of Mr. Seymour, declared that of the 156 members of the South Carolina Convention, about one hundred are "niggers;" that the entire roll of members pay only $700 in taxes, while they are authorized to lay upon the people of South Carolina over $2,000,000; that of the $700 so paid about $500 are payable by a single conservative member, and that if this state of things be continued every white man will leave the State.

The last prediction smacks strongly of the "die-in-the-last-ditch" policy which our fire-eating lords of the lash made so familiar to us by long-continued threats, and ridiculous by protracted non-performance. The considerations which will determine South Carolinians to bid adieu to the halls of their ancestors, are very much like those which induce the cause of emigration everywhere, from the descent of the Goths upon Rome, down to the latest importation of emigrants from Holland, or from the stampedes of wild buffaloes to the flight of waterfowl. When the South Carolinian aristocrats can get better picking and more lordly indolence elsewhere than in South Carolina, they will go—not before. But if anybody is to be colonized, by all means let it be the class which Wade Hampton represents. South Carolina could do without her gentlemen as well as Ireland without her established church, or France or Italy without their Bourbons.

Over two-thirds of the population of South Carolina are black. The division of the Legislature between the races represents each fairly in proportion to its numbers. There is at first glance an obvious fairness in this, compared with the old Constitution, under which the whole voting power was vested in less than a third of the people, and which was as obviously despotic and undemocratic. South Carolina has ever been a supercilious and pesky dukedom in our family of republics. Now it is converted into a republic, and of course the ex-dukes don't like it, more than Bomba prefers a felt hat to the crown of Naples. The facts, if they are facts, which Gen. Hampton sets forth are not free from harm and wrong, nor do they indicate a perfect state of society and government. Though the utmost of taxes paid by any legislative body is very small compared with that paid by the whole State, yet General Hampton is right in arguing that South Carolina needs more tax-payers in her Legislature, and it is wholly the fault of Gen. Hampton and his class that they are not there. Let General Hampton, Governor Orr, L. M. Keitt, T. Barnwell Rhett, and the like say to the colored men of South Carolina, "We no longer oppose your exercise of the right of suffrage or any other political right, but on the platform of equal and exact justice to all men, and aristocratic and exclusive privileges to none, we ask your suffrages," and we will guarantee that they can at any time be elected to any offices in the gift of the people. But so long as they go before the people asking the minority to elect them to office for the purpose of disfranchising the majority, they will be fortunate if they are not themselves disfranchised. That a Legislature should contain tax-payers who will guard the rights of property is desirable; but the defense of property is less important at present, in the South, than the maintenance of the personal and political liberties of a full third of the Southern people. While the Legislature of South Carolina, with its one hundred negroes and no tax-payers, may be poorly prepared to defend property, it is well fitted to defend the personal liberties of the freedmen—the rights of the working class, by whom all the property and capital of the State have been produced and must be renewed. Against this freedom formidable conspiracies still exist. There are but two ways to insure it. Its enemies must "ground arms," or its friends must keep the political power in safe hands until they do. So long as Wade Hampton and his class say to the majority of the people of South Carolina, "The only condition on which we will vote is that you shall not vote," they exile themselves from power, and surrender the offices of the State to non tax paying negroes and "carpet-baggers." We can appreciate the evil of governments controlled by men who pay few or no taxes. We do business in the midst of a city governed by carpet-baggers not long over from Cork, Limerick, and Sauer Krautenthal. The difference between our carpet-baggers from Europe and those with which the rebellious Hamptons are afflicted is that ours are generally as deficient in mental and moral cultivation as in property. We believe most of the Southern carpet-baggers have at least made the acquaintance of the schoolmaster. Nor is the South peculiar in finding carpet-baggers willing to accept her offices. The new States of the far West and the Pacific slope have far more of them than the South. The remedy for such evils as may be incident to universal suffrage is for the tax-paying people to take part in the Government. If they refuse they must submit to be fleeced until they do, just as the tax-payers of New York city are fleeced by their Democratic carpet-baggers until they are forced to vote in self-defense. In politics, as in agriculture, the Southern people, aristocracy, and plebeians, white and black, Republicans and Democrats, must "root hog or die." If the tax-payers want the offices they have such superior facilities that they can get their fair share of them. If they refuse them the non-tax-payers will accept and make the most of them.

It is a comfort to know, however, that so far the "carpet-baggers" and the negroes have shown far more decency and equity than the Rebel aristocrats. No worse crime has yet been charged upon them than that of color, or birth, and loyalty to the Union, and a desire to establish freedom for all men. They have loosed nearly every bond from the unrepentant Rebels, who are still seeking only to re-enslave or disfranchise them. They have been strenuous only for the protection of personal liberty. They have not, like the governments which they supersede, voted their States out of the Union or into civil war. They have shown far more prudence, judgment, and statesmanship, though they are non-tax-paying negroes and carpet-baggers, than the Rebels who plunged the State into the vortex of destruction. When the equitable Constitution which they have founded does its perfect work, there may be fewer Wade Hamptons with their three hundred acres of roses, their enormous parks, and slave-tilled plantations. But there may be, too, more human souls permitted to bud and blossom in the free air and sunlight of heaven that, under the blighting influence of slavery, would have developed only into thorns to bleed the nation's feet and retard its onward progress.

The National Debt and National Credit.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is the most difficult thing in the world to make the people and press of Europe understand us or to speak of us fairly. A portion of the British press particularly seems to take pleasure in raking us down and misrepresenting us whenever anything occurs to give it an opportunity of doing so. The characteristic egotism and self-righteousness of John Bull stick out in a remarkable manner on all such occasions. We are called cousins, blood-relations, a great people, and all sorts of complimentary things are said of us when the British want to settle Alabama claims after their own fashion, to get a tariff from us favorable to themselves or to gain some other advantages; but when we are in trouble or believed to be in difficulties the cloven hoof is shown. John Bull then strikes at us and complacently compares his degenerate offspring with his own noble and honorable self.

For example, no sooner were the financial features of the Democratic platform, as adopted by the Convention held in this city, telegraphed to England than the press there cried out repudiation; and we all know that by some means or other, and either from ignorance or design, our six per cent. gold interest securities are kept down twenty per cent. below the British three and a half per cents. If the credit of one country be as good as that of the other and the resources equal, the securities of the two countries should have the same credit. British three and a half consols are quoted now at ninety-four to ninety-five. This would make United States sixes worth about one hundred and sixty, if, as we said, the credit and means of paying be as good in one case as the other. Yet what do we see? Our securities are quoted in London at the same time at a fraction over seventy-three—that is, reckoning the value of the securities upon the interest drawn from them and the return for the capital invested in them, ours are considered by the stock-dealers and capitalists abroad not worth half the value placed upon those of England. Our credit stands less than fifty per cent. below that of Great Britain. There is no cause for this difference. It is not real, but artificial, and can only be temporary. It arises in a great measure from the persistent efforts of the British press, capitalists and stock-dealers to depreciate the character, standing, and credit of the United States.

What are the facts with regard to the credit of the United States—to the prospect of paying the debt and the means of paying it? How does this country compare with England and the other countries of Europe in this respect? First, we will remark that our debt, enormous as it is, was contracted at home; we did not ask for money abroad; we obtained no loans from foreign countries. Yet we raised more money than any nation ever raised in the same time, and carried on a war unexampled in magnitude and cost to a successful issue. No nation in the world—no, not even England, with all her wealth—could have raised such a vast sum within the few years that the war lasted. The effort would have broken down any other country. Why were we able to do this? Because we had a vast and rich continent, full of wealth and natural resources, and thirty-five millions of the most industrious and enterprising people in the world. The debt is but a small mortgage on the vast wealth and unequalled industry of the nation. We have not, like England, reached the limit of production, nor have we any reason to look gloomily on the future, as Mr. Gladstone does of England, when her coal mines and other resources must give out. Stupendous as the development of this country has been in wealth and population, it is only the beginning of a mighty future. There are not three millions of paupers to eat up the earnings of industry or who cannot find employment. Every person is a producer; there is plenty of well-paid employment, and room enough for ten times the present population. There are now probably 40,000,000 of people in the United States, and within the next decade there will be over fifty millions. And it must be remembered that this population is equal in productive power to double that of most other countries, on account of its superior energy, invention and enterprise. It is hardly necessary to mention here our unlimited agricultural resources, including almost everything that is grown elsewhere, from the hardy cereals of the North to the semi-tropical productions of the South, or to our boundless mineral wealth in iron, coal, copper, the precious metals and every other kind of mineral. All this is well known. Who will presume to say, then, that we cannot pay the national debt, and pay it, too, within the period of the present generation if we choose?

But the foreign cavillers intimate that our people may repudiate the debt, and point to party platforms and utterances of party politicians as indicating that. Our political parties and politicians say a great many things for buncombe, and abuse each other for all sorts of bad doings and intentions. In other countries parties and politicians do the same, if they do not go quite so far as ours. There is a great deal of clap-trap in all this, and it is so understood by the people. But with regard to the platforms of the Democrats and Republicans, which are much alike as to financial questions, there is nothing squinting even at repudiation in them. Both parties intend to pay the debt honestly, and if either of them did not it would be condemned by the people. They do intend that the bondholders shall be taxed as all other property holders and people are taxed, and the majority of both are in favor of paying the debt according to law, in legal tenders while they are the lawful money of the country and where it is not stated the bonds must be paid in coin. The majority of both are for paying as much of the debt as possible at the earliest period and in the easiest manner within the meaning of the law. That is all there is in the platforms, and is that not just? Is that repudiation? Does it not rather show a fixed and an honest purpose to pay the debt? We think our foreign creditors, from whom we asked no loan and who have voluntarily purchased our bonds, will soon see that the credit of the United States stands as high as that of any other country, and that our securities will rise accordingly in the markets of the world.

Congress and the Army.

From the N. Y. Times.

The political rehabilitation of the South has proved the signal for the long-deferred reduction of the army. It is noteworthy that not a single voice, Republican or Democratic, in Senate or House, opposes this reduction. Senator Wilson, who reported a bill to leave the army on its present basis, did so only in order to furnish a clear schedule of its existing status, and had previously put himself on record in favor of reduction. Even Mr. Garfield, who objects to the slaughter of general officers, advocates a reduction of the enlisted men to 25,000, which is a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. Accordingly, we may take it for granted that this last will be the maximum of the future enlisted army, with the chances in favor of figures still lower.

And why not? The only two justifications for the present swollen muster-rolls have been reconstruction and the Indians. But, at the South, martial law is giving way to municipal law; valid civil Governments, recognized as such by Congress, have been set up; and State after State marches to the music of the Union. The Plains, according to General Sherman, who ought to be a good judge, are comparatively quiet, and no more murders or robberies are there committed by prowling Indians in a month than by roughs in a coast-wise city in the same time. Ordinary garrison and outpost duty is the only army work left, and this must be made the basis for the peace establishment.

Two general schemes of army organization always come up for comparison on any proposal to reduce and fix the military establishment. The first contemplates a uniform and proportionate reduction of officers and men; the other is the *cadre* system, which looks to a maximum of officers and a minimum of enlisted men. Most army officers favor this latter, at least to a partial extent. General Grant and the military authorities at head-quarters perceive its advantages. General Garfield's bill, reported from the House Military Committee, looks in the same direction, and provides for the retention of the seventeen general officers, and the greater part of the staff officers. It does, indeed, reduce the sixty regiments to forty-one, and the 45,000 enlisted men to 25,000; but when it comes to officers, the chief reduction it proposes is that a fourth of them (less than 800 out of the 2858) shall be put on half pay. In other words, its reduction here consists in what would be equivalent to discharging less than 400 officers, or one-seventh of the whole, while the enlisted men are to be brought down one-half.

The advantages, we repeat, of the *cadre* system, in providing a large, well-trained, experienced and able body of officers, are beyond question. These advantages have been verified by experience, as well as recommended in theory by European military systems. In our own case, there is an additional argument in its favor from the fact that those experienced officers, who shall be forced out of the army after their able service during the war, may not be available again in the hour of need—and this is independent of any question of gratitude for that past service. Nevertheless, we cannot but think the House was right in declining to adopt General Garfield's plan, and in so amending it as to more nearly proportion the officers to the men; its action is justified on the grounds of economy and practicability.

As to economy, the disparity between the wages of a commissioned officer and a private soldier is such that, where one of the former is retained, it is like keeping half a dozen or a dozen of the latter. We admit that it is pleasant to have a large body of skillful officers at command—but it costs. Except on economical grounds, we should not cut down the army at all; it would hardly be wise, when we are forced to economize, to save at the spigot and let run at the bung.

As to practicability, it would be idle to pretend that when the whole army is reduced one-half, its officers can be safely reduced only one-fourth. It is clear that the reduction may be made proportionately, and should be so made in all grades. To keep up an army where every tenth man is a commissioned officer, and every third or fourth man an officer of some sort, would be only one remove from Artemus Ward's organization, in which *every* man was an officer—no privates allowed.

Unquestionably, it is an ungracious task to select and muster out some distinguished officers, and to reduce others in rank, for no fault or deficiency of theirs. But, if we come down to the simple fact, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals are not required for an army of twenty-five thousand men, more especially as it is not to be kept together in any solid bodies, but scattered into a hundred posts. The same is true of the great staff force in the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Pay, Medicine, and other Departments, whose Bureaus are in Washington. It cannot possibly require the large force of staff officers now on duty for the needs of an army of twenty-five thousand men. It must be remembered that this is no new experiment that we are making, but that the staff needs of a small army were familiar experience before the late war.

The House has, it must be confessed, made havoc with the Military Committee bill. But, on the whole, its reductions are sensible. It has provided that any vacancies occurring in the office of General or Lieutenant-General shall not be filled; and that is plainly wise, especially considering the occasion of the original appointments. It has prudently cut down the Major-Generals to three, and the Brigadiers to six. It has reduced every staff officer in rank and pay by one grade, as befits a small army, and besides has reduced the number by one-half, to take effect on the 10th of March, 1869. Some ill feeling will naturally be caused at first by these sweeping measures. But we doubt not that the pride and patriotism of our army officers will be successfully appealed to, their patriotism, as they see the poverty of the country, and the pressing need of retrenchment; their pride, when they will hardly seek to retain places which, if not sinecures, have at least become useless to the country.

Why Do the Heathen Rage?

From the N. Y. World.

It is in vain that our Republican contemporaries endeavor to revive the passions and the prejudices of the war. Their own frenzy is fictitious, but if it were real the people would not share it. The party-cries, the misrepresentations, the maledictions, which were successful four years ago because of the excited and passionate temper of the public mind, to-day not only fail, but they do worse than fail—they defeat the purpose of those who use them. They give an aspect of the ridiculous to that which was once sacred. There exists no answering heat and passion in the people's minds, and the excited language of the Republican journals falls upon their ears with no other result than any equally exaggerated and intemperate harangues would have. Their first effect is to close the mind against even that small modicum of truth which is conveyed in such a clumsy and offensive vehicle.

The electioneering violence with which the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times*, and *Evening Post* have opened their campaign may confidently be expected to enlighten rather than to envenom the minds of their readers. As a matter of fact it is not suited to the present temper of the people. Its incongruity with that temper is not merely fatal to the purpose of those who clothe their party purposes in such outrageous and disproportionate language, but it will also have the effect of exhibiting to vast numbers of sensible men, ardent in their patriotism and intolerant of difference, as high feeling so commonly is, just how far they themselves were swept along by the passions of the war, and the prejudices arising out of those passions, from the path of common sense and tolerant patriotism.

The Republicans four years ago really used to think, and actually persuaded a great many sensible and well-meaning persons to think that they alone were truly patriotic, that they alone loyally desired the prosperity, peace, and union of the country. Men's minds were so heated by the collisions, the cost, and the calamities of the war, that it was possible for this belief to be widely prevalent. Three years of Republican misrule have disturbed this popular and passionate credulity, and now it would be generally deemed a mark of bigotry and discreditable narrowness if a man were to utter such intolerant sentiments concerning his fellow-citizens as easily passed current among the unreflecting then.

The Republican journals which we have named are proceeding upon the theory that the ardent and passionate patriotism of the war epoch has ripened and hardened into partisan bigotry and intolerance. It has done nothing of the kind. The American people are too enterprising, intelligent, and active a race of men for such a calamity to be possible to them. They work out of their mistakes. They shed their transient intolerance. They are hospitable to new truths and to fresh light upon old ones. They perceive their errors and escape them as rapidly as any people on the face of the earth. It is the rarest thing in the world for the crust of prejudice to harden around and entomb the intelligence of American citizens.

Therefore, the journals which appeal to their readers with the frenzied harangues, the violent prejudice, and the bigoted intolerance, which were not universally odious three or four years ago, only because the nation was then in the agony of a struggle for its unity, are certain to make themselves ridiculous now, and so far from envenoming the minds of their readers, are likely to assist them to a just and reasonable measure of their own private and individual errors of prejudice, passion, and injustice.

As easy a way as any to prove the change which time and events have brought upon the minds of us all, and often wrought unconsciously, is to endeavor to put ourselves, as we are now, into our states of mind then. This is the natural and usual way in which we reckon in maturity our progress, or in old age our decline. It is thus that the bearded man discovers how different he is, while yet the same, from himself in the illusions of youth.

Take, for example, that speech of Governor Seymour, not to the rioters, but to a crowd in the City Hall Park five years ago—a document which became more thoroughly polarized with the passions and prejudices of the war epoch than any other of equal brevity which can be named. It is merely necessary for any sensible man to read that speech to-day to see, not merely what a perfectly judicious and proper speech it was for the Governor to make, in the circumstances wherein he found himself on his arrival in the city, but also to discover a tolerably accurate measure of the prejudice to which so many of us were unconsciously subjected. Here is the letter, as we find it in the *Post* with the usual partisan electrodes at either end:—

SEYMOUR AND HIS "FRIENDS"

"Five years ago this month—Tuesday, July 14, 1864—Horatio Seymour addressed the rioters in this city in these honeyed phrases:—

'My Friends:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend (Uproarious cheering.) You have been my friends (Cries of 'Yes, yes!' 'That's so!' 'We are, and will be again!') And now, I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, to have this draft suspended and stopped. (Vociferous cheers.) I ask you as good citizens to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, but retire peaceably.'

"This is an excellent campaign document. It needs no comment."

But now see how completely the *Post* fails to get its stream of disloyalty and dishonor running through the Governor's words. Yet many sensible men imagined they saw such currents coursing through them once. They had completely polarized with their own prejudices every syllable which the Governor uttered, and they would have done so had he read from the steps of the City Hall the Sermon on the Mount.

But happily such prejudices cannot preserve their potency. In time they perish by a sort of tranquil exhalation, out of the minds of those who have been under their dominion. In this country they evaporate with exceptional rapidity; and nothing will better expedite the final stages of this useful and healthy process than the attempt of partisan journals to put substantial legs under the poor crumbling ghosts and set them walking again.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

5 14 11w

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

5 28 t01

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 h instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

9 mw 3 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

806 —CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents.
Address H. BRITTON,
1 16 1m No. 806 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 21sthsrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,

DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,

Of the latest styles,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.

SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,

A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1]4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 llsmthjrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of

STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest

TURRET CLOCKS

in the United States.

Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26§

THE STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
Secretary and Treasurer

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents,
L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
9 9§ No. 430 COMMERCE Street.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Committee of the Eyre Defense and Aid Fund have published their subscription list. The amount subscribed is over £13,000.

—It is announced that on and after the 1st of July the price of a telegram between Paris and London will be reduced to four francs per twenty words.

—The Brussels journals announce that the Omnibus Company of that city is bankrupt. An association of foreign capitalists is to carry on the service.

—The English Court of Exchequer affirmed a judgment to the effect that Hampton Court is not now a royal residence, and that a Sheriff has a right to execute a writ therein.

—A singular application was made to the conservators of the Lune, England, the other day—namely, a license to fish with cormorants trained for that purpose. The license was granted for the month of August.

—Some damage has been done along the lines of the English railway during the recent intensely hot and dry weather. Sparks and cinders from the railway engines have set the grass and hay on fire.

—The "girdle" railways around the city of Paris are adopting new second-class carriages, in which those who desire to travel on the roof will have themselves protected from the wind and dust by glass slides placed on the sides of the *imperiale*.

—Woman is asserting her rights in France as well as in other countries. The ladies have appeared on the French Bourse in great numbers, and buy and sell stock with a vigor and earnestness completely unknown to the less favored sex.

—The Emperor of Morocco has left his capital with 5000 men on another expedition to punish some insurgent tribes in the North. Before leaving he accorded to M. Thevenin, the French medical attendant of the Imperial family, a site for an Arab hospital.

—Recently, experiments have been made at the camp of Chalons with the little cannon made at the percussion-cap manufactory of Mendon, a *mitrailleuse* of a new model; while at St. Maur the men have been practising some new manœuvres in shooting invented by the Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard. Success is said to have been complete in both cases.

—Large quantities of albumen or the white of eggs, and also of yolk, are imported into England from Normandy. The albumen is used by calico-dressers, and the yolk is used in the manufacture of gloves. The price of prepared white of egg was two guineas per pound not long since. This arose from the waste it suffered during the process of preparation. This waste amounted to as much as 85 per cent.

—The War Office casement at Shoeburyness have endured a severe battering, on the last occasion with Palliser shot instead of shell. The target came out of the ordeal with a remarkable degree of impunity, considering the enormous power of the guns brought against it. Although more or less penetrated by twenty-nine shot and shell, not one of the holes showed any symptoms of radiating fissures, a testimony beyond all question of the unrivaled quality of the iron.

—One of the first effects of the new press law in France has been the establishment of several new journals in the provinces. Others are announced, and some which already existed, but which had official connections, intend to separate from them and become independent. The *Debats* calls attention to the fact that all—or nearly all—these papers will be opposition organs, and it considers this circumstance of some importance.

—A Parliamentary return just issued shows that during the year ending March 31, 1867, 85,033 Enfield rifles, 10,012 short rifles, and 4998 naval rifles were converted into breech-loaders on the Snider system at the Royal Small Arms Factory, at a total cost of £108,511, being an average of nearly 22s. each. During the same period 17,996 Richards' patent breech-loading cavalry carbines were made, at a cost of £3 17s. 4d. each.

—The Moscow *Gazette* expresses great alarm at the large proportion of Polish officers still to be found in the Russian army. It shows from official reports that at the end of the year 1867 the total number of officers was 21,908, of whom 16,685 professed the Russian orthodox religion, 3217 were Roman Catholics, and 1531 Protestants. As in this case the terms Roman Catholic and Pole are synonymous, one seventh of the officers in the Russian army are Poles.

—Lord Stanley has formally inaugurated the new Foreign office. There was an assembly (preceded by a dinner party), which was attended by the *elite* of the aristocracy and the fashionable world in London. The magnificent suite of reception rooms intended for the use of the Foreign Office Department were thrown open for the first time, and their grandeur of proportions, beauty, harmony, and completeness of decoration, were the theme of general conversation and admiration.

—Returns have been published relative to the strength and efficiency of the Royal Naval Reserve. Rear-Admiral Tarleton, the controller of the coast guard, reports that the eight commanders of the drill-ships are officers of experience, on whom reliance may be placed. According to their estimate, of the 9000 men of the reserve who were drilled on board their ships last year, 1250 were fit for petty officers' ratings, 1800 for leading seamen, 4800 were good able seamen, and 1150 were fair able seamen.

—What is called "a civil funeral," that is, a funeral unattended with religious rites, took place at Brussels recently. The deceased was Madame Van Meenen, a lady in her eighty-eighth year, and the widow of a Judge. The ceremonies were conducted by an Association called the "Free Thought Society," and we are told that a procession of more than two hundred persons, "almost all belonging to what may be called the *elite* of intelligent society at Brussels," followed the remains to their last resting place. M. Goffin, the President of the Free Thought Society, delivered a funeral oration, which was "*plein de cœur et d'elevation de sentiment.*"

—A return of the sickness and number of deaths among the troops serving in India, prepared by the India Office, shows the effect of climate on European, as compared with native troops. The aggregate of the three Presidencies was as follows:—Out of an average strength of 59,941 European troops in 1866 there were 83,128 admissions into hospital and 1074 deaths, including 79 from cholera; while out of 99,036 native troops there were 104,666 admissions into hospital and 1146 deaths, including 211 from cholera. The average strength and the number of deaths from cholera among European troops employed in all British India in each of the years 1861-5 respectively, were 72,791 and 1079, 71,069 and 508, 64 902 and 231, 63,284 and 145, and 64,405 and 339. The average strength and the number of deaths from cholera among native troops employed in all British India in each of the years 1861-5 respectively, were 113,890 and 289, 101,031 and 288, 97,612 and 181, 95,151 and 328, and 94,386 and 454.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—In consequence of a large amount of important business having been left unfinished at the adjournment last Thursday, a special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:—

An ordinance setting apart five thousand dollars to repair the Girard Estate building, No. 132 S. Third street.

A resolution instructing the City Solicitor to compel the Lombard and South and Market Streets Passenger Railroads to pay their licenses.

An ordinance setting apart $9000 to pay for alterations to the Pollock School House, Twenty-sixth Ward.

Mr. Hancock called up the ordinance authorizing the sale of a tract of ground on the south side of Buttonwood street, east of Broad.

Mr. Harper moved to amend by striking out the third section, which provides that the ground shall not be sold for less than ten dollars a foot. The bill as amended passed.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution inquiring why one dollar admission fee per capita was charged for entrance into Logan square on the occasion of the consecration ceremonies at the cathedral last Sunday. Also, what disposition was made of the money. Passed, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution approving the sureties of J. W. Murphy and Dennis Kennedy, contractors for the construction of a sewer on Mifflin street at Columbia avenue. Agreed to.

The ordinance appropriating money to pay for fitting up an apartment in the State House building for the use of the clerks of Councils was killed.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution approving the securities of the contractor for building the East Cohocksink culvert. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Shane offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner to remove the track of the Fourth and Eighth street railway at Germantown avenue and Dauphin street, where it is within four feet of the curb. Agreed to.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire whether any undue means have been used to procure the passage of the resolution providing for the sale of the upper portion of Almond street, either by these Councils or the Legislature of the State. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution approving the securities of the contractor for the construction of the sewers in Crown and Fievental and Gunner's run. Agreed to.

The bill from Select Council authorizing a sale of the piece of land in Almond street, between Swanson street and Delaware avenue, was taken up.

The bill took up the balance of the session in bootless parliamentary tactics. No action was taken. Adjourned.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday on the roof of the dwelling, No. 1131 Race street, occupied by William Cunningham and family, and Mrs. H. Stanton, dress-maker. The effects were greatly damaged by water. The flames extended to Nos. 1133, 1135, and 1137, the roofs and attics of which were all more or less damaged. No. 1131 is occupied in part by Mrs. Cunningham. The roof, attic, and third story were wrecked, and the furniture badly damaged by water. Loss, $800. Mrs. H. Stanton occupied the second story as a dressmaking establishment. Loss not ascertained. No. 1129, occupied by Mrs. Flora as a boarding-house, roof and attic considerably damaged, and furniture much injured by water. Loss, $120. No insurance. No. 1133, occupied by J. H. Weaver, roof and attic partly destroyed. Furniture damaged to the extent of $100. No. 1135, occupied by Mr. Tomlinson, roof burned off, and furniture damaged by water. No. 1137 occupied by Mrs. Nellis, roof partly burned off, and furniture damaged. The buildings are owned by the Link estate. Loss on the same from $3000 to $4000.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A posse of police of the Third District visited, on Sunday night, the public house, 526 Locust street, formerly known as the "Carpenter House," about which complaint had been made by neighbors, and arrested Emily Trainer, proprietress, and the following named persons:—William Conway, Thomas Morton, Thomas Brown (commonly known as Philip Brunemy), George Allen, James Walker, George Warren, Laura Jones, Eliza Williams, and Margaret Eaton. Emily Trainer is the wife of James Trainer, charged with being concerned in the shooting of Timothy Heenan. She and the others had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, yesterday morning, and in her case bail in $800 for her appearance at court was required, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The others were held in $300 bail for their future good behavior.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Bernard Pohil, aged 38 years, residing at No. 1315 South street, had his skull fractured by the kick of a horse at League Island.

John Dixon, aged 42 years, residing in New Jersey, while attempting to get on a train of cars, fell and was so seriously injured that he died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Dennis Murphy, aged 35 years a sailor by profession, was seriously beaten by some unknown persons while walking in Penn street. He received several cuts about the head, besides other injuries.

Margaret Murphy, aged 35 years, residing in Shippen street, between Seventh and Eighth, was badly scalded by some coffee at the breakfast table.

The above were all admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The vote of the Stockholders of the Mercantile Library, for the amendment to the charter, was counted yesterday, with the following result:—For the amendment, 656; against, 290. The amendment is as follows:—

"Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such rules and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: provided such by-laws are not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with this charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States."

CORONER'S CASES.—Wm. Fisher, residing at Fifth and Columbia avenue, fell dead in that neighborhood yesterday afternoon.

The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest upon an old woman who was found dead in bed in Julia street.

Also on the body of a man who died from sun stroke, in Sixth street below Arch.

DROWNED.—About five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boy supposed to be George Ralston, residing near Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, near Girard Avenue Bridge. His body was not recovered.

The body of a boy was found in the Delaware at Vine street wharf yesterday. It was removed to No. 1259 Alder street, where he formerly resided.

SUN-STROKE.—About noon yesterday George Taylor, sixty-five years old, was sunstruck at Mascher and Norris streets. He was taken to his home, No. 1923 Coral street.

A workman employed on the new building of Kilburn & Gates, on Sixth street, below Arch, died from the effects of the heat yesterday.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Two new pocket-books, supposed to have been stolen from a store on Second street, were picked up at St. John and Green streets, and await an owner at the Seventh District Police Station.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.—Mr. D. S. Aldrich, of this city, died suddenly of heart disease in New York on the 10th instant. He was connected with the secret service, and but recently left Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—A public Temperance Meeting will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The address will be delivered by J. Henry Smith, Esq. Subject for discussion:—"Is Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Beverages an Essential Element of Christianity?"

—Proposals will be received at the Health Office until noon of Saturday, to fill to street level, with ashes or clean earth, a pond of stagnant water, in rear of William street, between Salmon and Edgemont streets.

—The Vigilant Fire Company will hold a meeting to-night at 7½ o'clock.

—Company A, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, will also hold a meeting at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Soft Hat Finishers' Association will be held this evening, at 6 o'clock, at No. 726 N. Third street.

—Mr. John Lewis Baker will have charge of the Chesnut Street Theatre next season.

—The thermometer, yesterday, at 3 P. M., stood at 97 in the shade.

THE BOSTON BANK SWINDLE.

Curious Particulars.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the following singular statements in regard to the robbery of the Hide and Leather Bank by the cashier:—

"The Directors of the unfortunate Hide and Leather Bank have been compelled by the pressure exercised by the newspapers to put forth a statement of the result of their investigation into the robberies of their cashier. This is, more properly speaking, an apology for not making a statement in detail, which it is thought would aid the swindler in making up defense for the trial, which is to come off in a few months. The Directors reiterate that the loss which the bank has sustained is "only five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars," and take some credit to themselves for the fact that they have not lost a dollar by injudicious loans, and that all their dividends have been the result of actual earnings, and that they have not contributed to the panic which has assailed the stock of the bank by selling one of the shares owned by themselves. It seems that the defaulting cashier combined with a stupendous talent for roguery, a still more wonderful faculty for inspiring confidence in his own honesty. In all the investigations into the affairs of the bank, made by the Directors and by a United States officer every few months, the cashier was the guide and interpreter, and his explanations and schedules being accepted implicitly, it only required skillful book-keepers on his part to conceal his enormous stealings. Of course as the total amount grew larger and larger, his fictitious figures became more and more complicated, and it becomes a marvel indeed how one head could carry the whole load of intricate deception. His career was full of narrow escapes. At one time, it is said, a depositor sent three thousand dollars to the Hide and Leather Bank, which his messenger, by mistake, carried to the Shoe and Leather. A few days later, the depositor not finding the amount placed to his credit at the former institution, asked the cashier in regard to it. Cashier, afraid to make any objection which might involve an investigation into books, he knew to be a mass of lies, acknowledged a mistake he had not made, and placed the three thousand to depositor's credit. Depositor by and by learned that the same amount, of which he knew nothing, was standing in his name at the other bank. Yet all this was straightened out without bursting Martin's bubble of villainy. The cashier used to prevent any disclosure of his account cooking by complaints coming in by mail, by going himself to the post office, and abstracting all letters which spoke of errors in his accounts, rectifying the matter by plundering some other account, and perhaps writing himself in reply some explanation or apology. Thus, an indignant customer would write to the vice-president and manager of the bank, Mr. Mareb, a furious account of abominable errors in his accounts, and, calling a little later, would be received by that gentleman, all unconscious of anything wrong, with a bland suavity which he would attribute to a most wonderful impudence. Once, it is said, the cashier received a letter from the officer of a neighboring bank, whose patience had been exhausted by the frequency of what seemed blunders at the Hide and Leather, and who wrote: "Your account of such and such a date is received, and is incorrect, as usual." The cashier saw a chance for a compliment, elaborately erased two letters, and passed in the letter to the directors as a testimony to the gratifying fact that his account was "correct as usual." With that inexplicable insanity on one little point which characterizes all great criminals, he preserved, with scrupulous care, all the intercepted letters above mentioned, all the checks which he had fraudulently paid for his accomplice, Felton, and other clues by which to unravel the protracted skein of his guilt.

It is remarked as somewhat significant that the earliest and loudest newspaper clamor for a full and minute statement of the discoveries of the Directors, has been originated and kept up by a journal of which one of the bondsmen of Martin, who will suffer by the defalcation if the guilt can be legally brought home to the late cashier, is owner and manager.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·40 MOON RISES.....0·22
SUN SETS.....7·30 HIGH WATER.....9·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4
America	Southampton	New York	July 7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	July 14
China	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 16
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
France	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 18
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas	July 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 16
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 20
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ortolan Leeman, Gibraltar for orders, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Maud Petter, Shield, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Skylark, Loring, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Clara P. Gibbs, Parker Gibraltar for orders, do.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Heath, Fisher, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Powell, Norfolk, do.
Schr Mary Mifflin, Davis, Warren, R. I., do.
Schr Martha Nichols, Small, Newburyport, do.
Schr Marcia S. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Whirlow, Alexandria, do.
Schr Oneida, Davis, Bath, Tyler & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Thos. Walter, Robinson, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses and honey to I. Hough & Morris.
Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambord, from New York, with salt to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Alabama, Burk, 4 days from Yocomico River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Whitney Long, Hays, from Portsmouth.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
St'r Lady of the Lake, Ingraham, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Off Morris Liston's, passed a foreign barque, deeply laden, bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Ship La Gloire, Beckwith, hence for Bremen, was off Dungeness 26th ult.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 11th instant.
Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York 12th instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, hence, in the roads, Havre, 28th ult.
Barque J. L. Thierman, from Bremen for New York, was spoken 21st ult. 40 miles SW. of Texel.
Barque Eva, Hilton, hence, off Sicily 24th ult. for London.
Barque Meta, Schultz, hence, at Hamburg 28th ult.
Brig Flight, Smith, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 28th ult., for Cronstadt.
Brig C. S. Rogers, Ballard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 28th ult.
Schr David Collins Townsend, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr Nathan Allen, Lake, hence, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst. and sailed for Portland.
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, hence, at Boston 11th instant.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schrs Jos. Porter, Burroughs; A. Edwards, Somers; A. Saunders, Carroll; B. F. Reeves, Raynor; C. H. Moller, Brown; L. S. Wing, Endicott; P. A. Grau, Lake; Geo. Taulane, Stetson; W. F. Garrison, Morris; F. R. Baub, Ireland; Aid, Smith; A. H. Leaming, Brower; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; Jos. Baxter, Nickerson; A. M. Lee, Dukes; M. E. Graham, Townsend; S. B. Franklin, Cobb; Onward, Bunker; A. Haley, Haley; and Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Mary E. Hudson, Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Saco 9th inst.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 5th instant.
Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 4th inst.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, hence, at Lynn 10th inst. On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, while off Nauset, the schooner was run into by a steamer, which carried away the bowsprit and everything attached. The steamer kept on her way, without stopping to see what damage had been done.
Schr J. J. Barrett, Perry, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 11th inst., and sailed for Baltimore.
Schr Governor, Freethy, hence, at Portsmouth 8th instant.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Portsmouth 10th inst.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 10th inst.
Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, and Asa Eldridge, Hickman, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schr Anna E. Sanford, Hanson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Sallie C. Morton, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 11th inst.
Schrs Amelia, Beebe, from Norwich, and Hannibal, Cox, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia at New York 12th inst.
Schrs G. C. Morris, Morris; John H. French, Burgess; and Nedab. Cheney, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Mary Patton, Cummings, hence, at Portland 10th inst.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Martha Washington, sailed from New London 10th inst., with the Cornfield Lightvessel in tow, the latter to be replaced on her station.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20..........................TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL

KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227t

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 72¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH.
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank.........$103,017·10 Cash in Drawer.........298 52	103,315 62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL........................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS.....................1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·23. $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.........................PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES..............VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS...........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9¼ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
R. C. Worthington,
Wm. R. Cressan,
John Smick,
Edward N. Grattan,
Arthur Maginnis,
Wm. W. Fenner,
Dr. M. McEwen,
Nathan Haines,
Thomas Williams,
Howard A. Mickle,
J. Kemp Bartlett,
Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

HARRIS & NEWHALL,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of

ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 1 23m

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

Contradictory Versions of the Democratic Creed.

THE New York Convention contained too many adroit and scheming politicians to permit unequivocal action on the leading issues of the day. They purposely designed that diverse constructions should be given to their platform, and that their candidates should possess contradictory records. No man in the country could have been more acceptable to the anti-war Democracy than Horatio Seymour, while Blair was terribly in earnest in his antagonism to the Rebellion, as long as Rebel armies remained in the field.

Vallandigham readily recognized in Seymour a congenial spirit, and a type of the class who scarcely attempt to conceal their conviction that every Union soldier was a foe to constitutional liberty. And yet, appeals are being made to the men who were denounced as "Lincoln's hirelings" and as "abolition emissaries," to support Seymour because his associate on the Democratic ticket was a General of the Union army; and Blair's military deeds are vaunted to the skies as the most daring and useful exploits of the war. The platform as explained by various Democratic organs is a complete riddle. The New York *World* contends that the financial planks contain nothing that the most timid bondholder can deem objectionable, while the Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that they are "a substantial affirmation of Mr. Pendleton's policy;" that "it is a settled part of the Democratic creed that the Five-twenty bonds are to be paid in greenbacks," and that "this is a proud triumph of the people over the bondholding influence which has made such a bitter and vindictive fight against it." We also observe in journals that openly sympathized with the Rebellion the claim that the Democratic Convention in nominating General Blair distinctly endorsed the views advocated in his letter to Colonel Brodhead, and thus committed itself to revolutionary antagonism to the reconstruction policy of Congress. The Rebels do not attempt to conceal their gratification at this enlistment of their Northern associates in the ranks of a new rebellion, and they dwell with special unction upon this feature of the Democratic creed. On the other hand, some of the oracles of the Northern Democracy deny that the party is committed to the views enunciated by General Blair. They readily discern the difficulties they will encounter in attempting to resist the popular demand for acquiescence in the adjustment which has already been made. Business men and patriotic citizens of all parties demand peace. The rebellious States have caused, through the machinations of their rebellious politicians, enough trouble to the country, and the plan which has been devised of giving loyal men a leading influence in their councils affords the only practical method of insuring the future safety and security of the nation. The more sagacious Democratic journals have confessed that, as reconstruction cannot be overthrown by peaceable and Constitutional means, the continued agitation of this subject can only be productive of mischievous results. But the Rebels proudly point to Blair's nomination, in the face of his Brodhead letter, as a conclusive proof that the party is committed to its dangerous doctrines.

During the campaign the election of Seymour and Blair will be systematically advocated in different sections on directly opposite grounds. The "unchangeable" Democracy will not hesitate to tone down or up their platform to suit every latitude. Wall street will be consoled with a financial creed very different from that avowed in the West, and the South will be regaled with doctrines that will rarely or never be uttered in the commercial centres of the North.

Horatio Seymour and the Rebel Commissioners.

IF there is one office in the gift of the people the occupant of which should be above all suspicion and reproach, that office is the Presidency of the United States. It seems positively foolish to argue that the President should be honest and trusted, but above all things else he should be *patriotic*. The head of a great nation must be a devoted and unswerving lover of that nation. In his hands, to a great extent, rests the fate of America. Suppose during the war we had had a man for President who had not been true to the cause of the Union, what form of a government would we have had to-day? To place the almost regal power of Chief Executive in the hands of any one but a public servant whose faith has been tried, would be most unwise. To place that power in the hands of one suspected of want of patriotism in the darkest hour of the national peril, would be criminal. Viewed, then, in this light, how do the claims of Horatio Seymour to the Presidency of the United States appear? Does he stand so high as to appear beyond all question, so far as his patriotism concerned? Does an inspection of his record during the war discover no blot upon his fame? If there is even a suspicion, we ought not allow him to be President. The evidence against him, however, justifies more than a suspicion. It is sufficient ground for the conviction that Horatio Seymour during the *war was a friend of Rebels if not in league with the Rebel authorities at Richmond.* We have already referred to his evident complicity with the New York rioters. He did not hand them out arms; he did not lead them in person; but by his words instigated them to the exact course which they took this day five years ago. There is the clearest connection between the cause and the effect, and no unprejudiced mind can fail to see it. This is one story But proof follows proof, and before the campaign is over the whole connection of Horatio Seymour with the Richmond Rebels will, we hope, be made clear. The *Columbus Journal* publishes the affidavit of James Sidney Hill, late United States Consul at New Brunswick. It was made on June 2, 1864, or long before any connection existed between Governor Seymour and the Presidential Chair. It was part of the duty of the Consul to watch the movements of C. C. Clay, the Rebel agent for piratical expeditions from Canada, and the result of his watching he communicated to the State Department. We publish that part which bears directly on the subject:—

"C. C. Clay took from a pocket in the back of his inside coat a package containing four or five letters or despatches. I had one of these documents in my hand; it was addressed to his Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York; another was addressed to Hon. Fernando Wood, New York; on each of these envelopes was printed 'Department of State, Richmond, C. S. A.,' and on the envelope was written a name which I do not remember, but have no doubt it was the name of the present Secretary of State. Said Mr. Clay, 'I was sent on a mission to deliver those letters to Governor Seymour, but I wish they had chosen somebody else;' said he, 'I shall stop in Montreal a few days, and then shall probably go to Ogdensburg;' he said, 'I shall see Governor Seymour,' but did not say directly that he would see him at Ogdensburg. If my (affiant's) letters (which I was expecting from New Orleans) came, he would like very much to meet me at Quebec or Montreal. I inferred from Mr. Clay's conversation that he wanted me to convey his despatches to Governor Seymour."

What right has a man connected in any way which required secrecy, with the agents of the Rebellion, to aspire to the Presidency of the United States? What was the mysterious bond of union between the Rebels and the Governor? Is it not fair, considering the darkness in which the subject has been enveloped, to suppose that the communications were not of a character to bear inspection? Let the people think of the attitude in which Horatio Seymour stands. He is known to have been in communication with the rebels. Suppose we elect him President, what guarantee have we that the same union which now connects them in a bond of crime, may not continue and rule the White House? Is there not every probable reason to suppose it will? This may give a cue to the speech of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, and Gov. Vance of North Carolina, reported in the conservative organ, the N. Y. *Times*. It says:—

"Governor Vance spoke at great length, repeating his New York speech, saying in addition thereto, however, that he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North. His idea was that what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair. He was followed by Governor Wise, whose greatest expression was that he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he had declared that he would assume military power."

With the affidavit from which we have quoted, before us, can we deem that the fervant anticipations of the two Rebel governors are not well grounded? These men know of what they speak, and it only remains for the people of the North to decide whether they shall have their anticipations fulfilled. When we compare this semi-rebel with our own great nominee—he whose life has been one unswerving devotion to the cause of Union and freedom—can we hesitate to chastise the sympathizer, and place the highest crown of honor on the head of General Grant?

ONE of the American Fenians who had been arrested by the British Government for his connection with rebellious movements in Ireland, but was subsequently released at the request of Mr. Seward, is lecturing in the Western States on "the exact worth of adopted citizenship—sixteen months' experience of penal servitude in British dungeons," a subject which implies that he is disgusted with the tardy action of the American authorities. While we favor such an interpretation of the naturalization laws as will afford to the fullest extent, to adopted citizens, every species of protection that is awarded to native-born Americans, it is but just to demand that naturalization shall also be perfected by the applicant for a home and citizenship in the United States. The man who, coming here from Ireland, France, Germany, or England, leaves his heart in his native country, and suffers sympathy for its real or its imaginary wrongs to override his sworn obligations to respect our laws, and who uses his mantle of American citizenship merely to secure his personal safety when he legally embroils himself in rebellious movements against the dominant authorities of his native land, has never been "naturalized" in the true sense of the word. Such citizens can in no event do much good, and may do much harm to the country that harbors them. If their unreasonable demands were acceded to the nation would be perpetually embroiled in expensive and fruitless wars, and one raid or fillibustering expedition would succeed another in endless succession, until foreign Governments would unite in treating the United States as a common enemy.

IF HORATIO SEYMOUR has any one strong point to commend him to the support of the American people it must be found in his advocacy of a reduction of the governmental expenditures. But in contrast with his theoretical schemes of reform, General Grant's practical action in the War Department deserves special commendation. The moment he was installed in a civil office he directed his energies to the reduction of the burthens of the people with such success that the annual estimates and expenditures for military purposes were diminished many millions of dollars.

TEXAS.

The Proposed Division of the State.

The Austin (Texas) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

"The Convention now in session at Austin, Texas, has assumed to take up and dispose of the division of the State into three different States. Instead of dealing with the main question of a new Constitution, reconstruction, and readmission into the Union, for which the members were elected and sent there, they have got into a political squabble over a matter that involves a thousand and one local interests, sectional differences and sectional prejudices. The whole matter seems to originate in purely political motives, just at this time, and under the present circumstances of the country.

"One party are willing to divide off into three States, adopt three constitutions, the Convention dividing off into three separate sittings, as one body, for general purposes; and then present three constitutions to Congress, and if they were right, and loyal men were elected as officers, Congress would admit the three new States at once, without any submission to the people of Texas for adoption.

"The other party charge that the object of this new move on the political chess board, is to divert the attention of the Convention from the work of reconstruction till after the 15th of July, and then it would be too late to get the State or States into the Union in time to vote at the Presidential election this fall; fearing that the country, whether in one or three States, would go Democratic. They further charge that the boundary lines of the proposed territorial divisions are drawn with primary reference to the political character of the future States, ignoring their financial and commercial welfare. Besides, they contend that, if the Congressional doctrine be correct that the States lately in rebellion are to be regarded and treated as Territories, and not States, during the process of reconstruction, the Convention has no constitutional right or authority to act in the premises without an enabling act from Congress, as it is clearly not in the power of a people, either in territorial or state condition, to divide themselves, without original authority from Congress: and that even then the true spirit of the constitution would not allow it, without submission to the people for their adoption or rejection. And hence that the duties of the convention are purely preparatory and intermediate, not being vested with power original or final in the matter.

"The discussion and movements of the parties in the convention are characterized by intense bitterness. The acknowledged leaders of the respective parties are two brothers—A. J. and Morgan C. Hamilton. The latter leads what is called the *ab initio* state division party, and the former leads the antis."

Death of An Aged Convict at Sing Sing.

A correspondent of the Syracuse *Standard* writes from Sing Sing as follows, concerning a prisoner who once resided in this city, and was much esteemed:—

"An old man died in the prison hospital last week, at the advanced age of more than seventy years. He was of the most commanding presence, tall, well-proportioned, large head, with high forehead, heavy eyebrows and silvered locks, and belonged to one of the best reputed families in the country. He was left at the age of twenty one with $100,000, which was a large fortune for those times. This he soon lost, as also other property belonging to the family in the heart of New York which to-day would be worth nearly or quite $10,000 000. He had at the time of his sentence to five years' imprisonment, a suit pending involving $40 000. He had one of the strongest analytic minds I have known, and was possessed, in many respects, of masterly powers—was a lawyer by profession and had lived mostly in the city of New York. There was, however, want of ballast somewhere, and he never succeeded very much at anything except getting into prison, in which he succeeded three times. For what he was here the first time I cannot now recall, though I have sometimes heard. The second time it was for forgery in indorsing and passing a forged note, which he always claimed he supposed to be genuine when he indorsed it. The last time was for burglary, in going into a lawyer's office and taking two books, which he claimed he only meant to borrow. He always had a genial flow of spirits, peculiarly given to jokes and mischief for so old a man, and especially subject to be overtaken by misfortunes. His friends who had long ago left him, came to see him before he died, and had his remains buried in the village cemetery, and thus passed away under the shadow of prison obscurity one who, had he been possessed of ballast of mind and moral principle, might have shone conspicuous among our men of commanding influence and power."

A Compliment to Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The following explains itself:—

UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON AVE., COR TWENTY SIXTH ST.,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1868.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, members of the Union League Club, of the city of New York, take pleasure in inviting you to meet them at a dinner to be given at the Club House on some day to be designated by yourself. We desire an opportunity to express to you personally our admiration of the untiring industry, the stern integrity, and the pre-eminent ability which you have devoted to the service of our country during six eventful years of its history. We feel that to you is due, in no small measure, the successful issue of the great contest in which our nation has been engaged, and that its citizens owe to you a debt of gratitude which they should and will acknowledge, but cannot repay.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

George W. Blunt,
George Bliss, Jr.,
George C. Magoun,
John H. Sherwood,
William H. Lee,
Edward Walker,
Henry H. Rice,
Isaac O Kendall,
Joseph Allen,
and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1868.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation to meet you and other members of the Union League Club of New York, at a dinner to be given at the Club House, as an expression of your approbation of my services to the country. Highly appreciating your confidence and respect I am unable to accept the distinction you have so kindly proposed to confer upon me.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Messrs. George W. Blunt, A. T. Stewart, George Opdyke, George Bliss, Jr., and others, Union League Club, New York.

K. K. K.

Result of the Amnesty Proclamation in Tennessee—Attempted Assassination of A School-teacher.

The Memphis *Post*, of July 10, says:—

Mr. Holly, a native Tennessean and a brave Union soldier, has been teaching for some time a colored school at Pocahontas, Hardeman county. Mr. Holly attended strictly to his own business, and interfered with no one. The colored people had planned a barbacue for the school upon the Fourth of July. This becoming known to the Rebel traitors of that vicinity, known as Democrats and the supporters of Seymour, they put on their masks, their tall, paper hats, mounted and armed themselves, and on the night of the 3d of July, called at the house of Mr. Holly to put him out of the way.

The high-toned looked through the house, but not finding the game left him the following genteel card:—

HIDDEN RECESS,
UNTERRIFIEDS' RETREAT,
KLAN OF VENGEANCE, ETERNITY.

William Holly:

Villain away!!!

Ere another moon wanes, unless thou art gone from the place thy foul form desecrates, thy unhallowed soul will be revelling in the hell thy acts here hath made hot for thee. William, eat heartily and make glad thy vile carcass, for verily the "*Pale Riders*" will help on thy digestion. You and your friends will sleep an unwaking sleep if you do. Dare you eat?

The Sacred Serpent has hissed the last time!!

Beware!!!!!

K. K. K.

Mr. Holly, accustomed to danger, was not to be frightened by any "Beware" and five exclamation points. The colored population gathered with their baskets of good things at the schoolhouse about 12 o'clock on the Fourth, as had been arranged. The procession of the colored people, in their holiday attire, was formed. The last of it was just leaving the yard when two cowardly assassins of General Forrest's Democratic party crept up and fired at Mr. Holly. The latter turned, one fell to the ground, and the other fled.

Holly fired several shots at the villain, who was attempting to roll out of range on the ground, and two colored men attempting to capture the other pursuing him into town, where they were fired upon by one George Nolen, ticket agent at Pocahontas. This Nolen and other white men seized one of the colored men, named Jerry Nelson, and nearly beat him to death. Nolen, if report be true, is notorious for beating colored people in the most brutal and democratic manner. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau inform us that they have evidence of his having nearly beaten to death a colored man named Oliver Prince, early in January.

—Train's unsatisfactory statement in bankruptcy read as follows:—"I owe £12,773, and the way I account for it is by telling you that I spent £6000 on myself, on travelling expenses, offices, and other things. I cannot tell you where the balance went, and you may find it out the best way you can."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ CLEOPATRA, ON THE CYDNUS, with spicy gums burning on the ivory deck of her pleasure barge, was not enveloped in such an atmosphere of voluptuous fragrance as that which surrounds the modern belle who uses Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING
AT THE
HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Address by J. HENRY SMYTH, Esq.
Subject for discussion—
"Is Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Beverages an essential element in Christianity?"
Vocal and instrumental music.
The public are invited. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 15th inst.
W. H. KEMBLE
7 2 thstust* Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR AND DISTRESSED MASTERS OF SHIPS, THEIR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN, the following gentlemen were elected as Managers to serve for the ensuing year:—William Burton, Charles Rugan, Thos. Singer, John Gallagher, Enoch Turley, John R. Rue, William B. Gallagher, Thomas G. Moore, Henry Lelar, Charles F. Brevoor, and John W. Mercken.
President—THOMAS SINGER.
Treasurer—JAMES HORNER.
Clerk—ANDREW D. EVANS.

Treasurer's account with the Society June 30, 1868:—

Dr.—Cash interest received from loans, etc.		$7 390·71
" matured loans		11,707 47
Cr.—By cash paid managers' orders for relief of widows and orphans	$1 250 35	
By cash paid for loans	14 845·70	
" " balance April 30, 1868	3,002 13	
	$19,098·18	$19,098·18

1t* JAMES HORNER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. JULY 6, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on all participating Life Policies effected previous to the first Monday in September last.
7 9 thstu2t* J. G. DIXON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
7 13 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th instant clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.
7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on demand at their office, No. 309 WALNUT Street. S. ALTER,
7 14 3t* Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69tuths3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ TWENTIETH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,072,677 96	
U. S. Bonds with United States Treasurer to secure circulation	1 000,000·00	
U. S. Bonds with United States Treasurer to secure Deposits	500,000 00	
Other Bonds on hand	209 851 49	$3,782 529·45
Legal Tender-Notes	$1,469 470·00	
Fractional Currency	14,831·12	
Due from National Banks, (counting in Reserve)	502 063 51	
Checks sent to Clearing House this A. M.	1 291 918 88	3,318,316 51
Due from Banks and Bankers	$297,017·66	
Notes of National Banks on hand	23,000 00	
Cash Items	20,722 99	340,740 65
		175 000 00
		$7 641 586·61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1 000 000·00
Surplus Fund	500,000 00
Circulating Notes	794,140 00
Deposits	5,285,124·87
Profits	14,21[illegible]·71
Dividends unpaid	41,05[illegible]
	$7,641,586·61

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.
Philadelphia, July 3 1868. 1t

☞ NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,195,762·92	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500 000·00	
Bonds on hand	130 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132 105·60	$1,957,868·52
Legal tender notes and certificates	$415,475·00	
National bank notes	30 624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	9,729·51	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	413,106 97	878,860·48
Expenses and taxes		5,259·24
		$2 841 988·24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000 000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,391,154·36
Profit and loss	36 634 88
	$2 841 988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
7 7 tuthst Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BASQUES, PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES,
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuths3p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

8 1§ GIRARD ROW.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border, 12½ cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

3 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM

FOR BLACK SILKS.

6-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [3 6thstu4rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

SOAP.

C A U T I O N.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,

WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS

Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS,

AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,

SIXTH STREET AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE. 7 14 6tsp

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mtp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lanchster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 2m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY. 7 13 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

$5000, $10,000, $15, 000, $20,000, TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of city property.
S. W. THACKARA & SON,
14 31* No. 244 South THIRD Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1868.

If one can make up his mind to bear the crowd with the patience of a practical philosopher, a walk down the Bowery of a Saturday night is not without its significance. The jam, indeed, is not confined to the Bowery, but commences a little below Cooper Institute, and only begins to slacken off towards Sweeney's Hotel, within two blocks of the *Sun* office. Between these termini ebbs and flows the tide of working people intent on spending, in as short a space of time as well can be, all the money they have received an hour or two previous. The sidewalks are brighter than Broadway even is at night, for calcium lights flare out unexpectedly at every turn, and various patent reflectors give to the shop-windows an alluring radiance, beneath which the purse-strings seem to open of their own accord. The Third and the Fourth Avenue cars alternately passing and repassing, keep up an interminable jingle, and are eternally crowded both in their upward and downward trips Crowds are surging around the innumerable drinking-saloons which line the length of those converging avenues, and sweltering masses are pouring into Tony Pastor's Opera house, a dirty, greasy, ill-smelling, but extremely popular resort. Mothers with barefooted children are hurrying into cheap shoe stores, and clerks who ape their betters and sun themselves in the parks of a Sunday, hang around fifth-rate gentlemen's furnishing stores where everything is sold at a bargain and below cost! As you proceed lower down, you become sensible of a more complex entanglement in this Bowery skein of life, and when a row of tall white pillars, seen from afar by aid of the extensive gas-lights behind them, looms up before you, a sort of peanut magnetism informs you that you are in the immediate vicinity of the notorious Bowery Theatre, where Miss Fanny Herring is thrilling a pit and four tiers with her protean susceptibilities in *Fast Women of Modern Times*. The front of the theatre is hung with melodramatic transparencies representing virtue and vice in different stages of triumph and discomfiture and from a wide saloon on the northern side of the theatre, roll mingled suspirations of tobacco and lager-beer. This saloon is the Atlantic Garden, and there the crowd is thickest from sunset until midnight.

Imagine a hall as large as your National Hall in Market street, though not by any means so lofty, with a dais ascended by half a dozen steps at the furthest end, and a gallery over the doors of entrance. These doors are approached by a sort of low square vestibule, which answers for a bar and restaurant for those who do not care to take longer draughts of enjoyment inside. Over the vestibule, on a line with the gallery just mentioned, extends a dining-room, where refreshments can be ordered more composite in nature than those attainable in the great saloon. Imagine this vast hall rudely frescoed in crimson and gold, planted with immovable benches and tables, painted red, and hung with chandeliers, each showering light from sixteen glass-globed burners. Each table is capable of accommodating six guests. In the centre of the south side of the "garden" stands the bar, over which is ranged the orchestra. Immediately opposite these, in the centre of the north side, is a small square alcove, in which a fountain, some bird-cages, and unhealthy foliage, are grouped together, as the synecdoche of the word "garden." The figure of speech is helped by an occasional suspension of bird-cages throughout the rest of the hall, although they might as well be empty for any songs that issue from them. But perhaps the canaries, brought up from infancy in an atmosphere of Limburger and Weiss beer, grown old before their time, have learnt in suffering what they refuse to teach in song, and are callow and callous at once.

Almost every table is full, and of a Saturday night there is difficulty in obtaining a seat. The orchestra leaves little time for the buzz of chaff and chatter to be heard. The tunes, all of them popular, follow one another quickly, and when the orchestra is not playing a wheezy old instrument, called an orchestrion, lifts up its voice in vain. Evidently this orchestrion has tubercles, for it spits and coughs all through its scarcely audible performances, to the great admiration of the public, who regard the effort much as they would that of a favorite artiste, who contagiously insists upon singing notwithstanding his cold. Few people come in alone. Men enter in groups of twos and threes very few women enter unattended. At rare intervals, a woman alone, not ill-dressed, but with a sufficiently assured air that indicates she knows perfectly well what she is about quietly takes a prominent seat, and sucks her claret punch up through a straw. The mass of the men are laborers, who will spend the morrow at Harlem or Hoboken, and the mass o the women are laborers' wives, with haggered countenances and scrawny babies. It is dismal to see these weary-looking females, their hair uncombed, their persons uncleanly and unadorned, their dresses unhooked, draggling and slatternly, it is dismal to behold these hard-featured women gulp down beer, and then hold the half-emptied glasses to the lips of their bow-legged babies. That dissipated looking two-year old, who is looking at me so eerishly, and patting its head in time to the music, has swallowed one glass of lager already, and is hankering after another. When the mothers don't have any babies they distribute their attention between pet paroquets and pet dogs. One wretched-looking drab, soon after being seated opened the bosom of her shredded bombazine dress, and taking out a paroquet, green-and-crimson as an autumn leaf, fed it on pretzels, and bought a sponge cake for it labelled "Sarah." Another—it must have been the same I watched at Hoboken—fed her terrier on the ice-cream she left, and gave him half a glass of beer to wash it down with. The orchestra is principally remarkable for the amount of drum it manages to ring into the music. Briareus with his hundred hands, would have made a good waiter here, for the supply of waiters is not at all in proportion to the demand. That eight fingers and two thumbs should be capable of bearing twenty glasses, without spilling a very material quantity of their contents, is miracle enough; and if August, which seems as promiscuous a Christian name in German as John is in English, sometimes forgets whether you ordered a half schoppen or a full one, he is to be forgiven in having erred on the right side in bringing you a tall glass of the amber exhilarant.

The class of people here is very different from that at Broadway Pavilion. Here are more coarse and fewer effeminate faces; there is a more even diffusion of hearty sensual enjoyment and a less display of stunning apparel and chameleon neck-ties. The people are grosser and perhaps better, in the sense that gross vice is less alluring than debauchery clad in refinements. Fewer heavy men with tantalizing diamonds arrive, and budding thieves are not so sleek and smart-looking as in the smaller and more exclusive saloon. A row would be the easiest thing in the world to originate, and a single word or gesture of disapprobation is often enough to attract the attention of roughs who are on the watch for just such an occasion. Meanwhile the hands of the clock are on the quarter to twelve; the weary waiters drag their pet after them; the women who have been alternately feeding their babies from their bosoms and from their beer, gather their tag-rag shawls about them, and walk off: very soon the bar will be boarded up and padlocked in submission to the excise law, and Saturday night at Atlantic Garden will be over for another week.

As for other amusements, much that is new is spoken of, though little that is new is occurring at present. A fifty-cent "promenade sacred concert" was given last night at Tammany Hall. I was not there, but a careful examination of the programme failed to impress me with the sacred character of the entertainment. Miss Fanny Stockton sang "He Was Despised," and a Miss Lilly Eldridge sang "Flee to Heaven." There was, to be sure, a religious quickstep from the oratorio of "Crispeno e Comare," a pious can can from the psalmody of the sainted "Grand Duchess," and a holy waltz sacred to the memory of "La Belle Helene." Even the ornaments were sanctified; for those used by the Democratic Convention remained intact!

The *White Fawn* was played for the one hundred and eightieth and last time on Saturday night. Mr. Wheatley's farewell benefit has been postponed until August 31. To-night Mr. Bateman recommences Opera Bouffe, at Niblo's, with *Barbe Bleue*, and Mad'lle Irma. Max Strakosch sailed for Europe on Saturday to arrange for La Grange's next season. *Foul Play* will be produced at the New York Theatre, August 3, Miss Mary Wells being among those employed; and I believe this is all the amusement news at present.

ALI BABA.

COLOGNE.

Its Magnificent Cathedral—Its Odors, Good and Bad.

From our own Correspondent.

COLOGNE, June 29, 1868.—I am satisfied that I have at last encountered the place where those who have sinned in this world receive their primary punishment. If you will take the trouble to look on the map you will find that it is on the Rhine and has a Cathedral, which are its only recommendations. You may spell it Kohln, or Koln, or Coeln, or Cologne, or in almost any other manner without being incorrect; but if you do anything else correct while you are here, your experience will be unlike that of all others who have been so unfortunate as to make it even a temporary stopping-place. Arriving from Brussels, after a weary, dusty, and disagreeable ride of seven hours, the traveller is immediately besieged by custom-house officers, guides, hackmen, hotel-keepers, porters, and vendors of the "only true original Farina Cologne Water," all speaking a language of which his knowledge, probably, extends like mine, in such limited lines as "zwei lager" and "Limburger kase." He is shown to his room by an exceedingly polite attendant, who takes the opportunity to leave him four boxes of Cologne Water and a very interesting pamphlet, in Dutch, of a lawsuit between and among four Jean Maria Farina's, who were, without exception, all the original Jean's, and manufactured and sold the only original Cologne. I thought, perhaps, the readiest manner to evade all further importunities on this point was to buy a box, I did so for" a lot of dirty stuff called "groschen, amounting in the aggregate to—well, to *considerable*, precisely how much, I defy any man to say. But you will find that you can't rid yourself of these people in that way. You must buy Cologne, buy of everybody and at all times. You are obliged to believe that the last man you meet is the only original Jean Maria Farina, and your only relief is to return to the hotel, lock the door, and remain insensible to the muttering of voices and rattling of bottles outside. If it were possible for a traveller to escape the Cologne nuisance, he cannot evade the ever restless vigilance of his five hundred and seventy-two couriers, whose single mission on earth is to show him the Cathedral. It cannot, however, be denied that the Cathedral is well worth a visit. It is really, even in its present unfinished state, the largest and best specimen of pure Gothic in the world. Approaching Cologne from any direction, it is the first object that strikes the eye, and the remembrance of it the only pleasant souvenir. Commenced about the middle of the thirteenth century, a hundred years to come will scarcely see it finished. The legend says that Conrad of Hockstaden, then Archbishop of Cologne, selected the architect, who, being unable to sketch a plan of sufficient size and sublimity of style, splendor, and ornament, unaided, called the assistance of the devil (who, by-the-way, seems, if we believe tradition, to have been as instrumental in building most of the ancient churches of Europe as he is now in peopling them), the compact being, as usual, the soul of the architect. The work was commenced and the Bishop ordered that the master's name should be engraved on a frozen plate and walled in. But the master refused to keep his contract, and was absolved from its conditions by the pious Bishop. The Devil, upon his part, determined that the Cathedral should never be completed. Shortly after the master died, and the same night the tablet containing his name disappeared, and the Cathedral remains unfinished. Some portions of it are so old that it is almost impossible to distinguish the carved figures, and by the time the new portion is completed, the old will need restoring. The streets of the city are dirty, crooked, and narrow, and the buildings high, dingy, cramped, and old; the beds are too short at both ends; the victuals are principally oil and cucumbers, and it takes a wheel-barrow load of money to make a dollar and a half. If you wish to visit Cologne, the most advisable way is to read its legends, buy a photograph of the Cathedral and a guide-book, and stay at home.

H. R. E.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Views of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE June 11, 1868.

Hon. T. C. McCreery, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: * * * I received your most excellent speech, and congratulate you upon your very able and unanswerable vindication of right principles, and your destructive onslaught upon the ruinous radicalism of reconstruction. I am proud to acknowledge you as a Kentucky Senator, worthy of our State.

I must tender you my sincere thanks for the complimentary terms in which you refer to the "late Governor of" our State. Though I was for a time bitterly assailed for the policy adopted by me of pardoning all soldiers of either army who were indicted for acts committed by them while in the course of war, yet I have the gratification of knowing that it is now almost universally commended, even by those who at the time opposed it. It was my earnest and thorough conviction, and upon it I acted, that a general condonation of all war grievances, public and private, should immediately follow the termination of the civil war.

Universal amnesty, with no exceptions whatever, was the policy I advocated, and our experience in Kentucky fully attests the correctness of the principle. We have now in Kentucky better and kindlier relations among our people than exists in any State North or South of us, and it is attributable to the policy inaugurated by me, and carried out by the Legislature upon my urgent recommendation. Had the same policy been adopted by the Federal authorities, our present dangerous condition would have been averted, and this day, instead of having an oppressed, down-trodden and ruined people in the Southern States, we would be the best united, most prosperous and happy nation on earth. * * *

Yours truly, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes, Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, ready made, equal to custom work in style, fit, and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"WANTED—Two Boys to a rip, and one to count and pack. Apply at Cigar Store, No. &c.

This "adver" struck us as one that would bring any number of applicants, even if it included everybody as well as boys; for who would not be glad of a chance where one would get paid for "stripping" such weather as this? and instead of "two boys wanted to strip," any number of men and boys could be had for that purpose, on the very smallest of wages. The next best thing, however, is to always wear the new thin Summer Clothing sold at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN's No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid, at PATTEN's No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

DAILEY—PEPPER.—On the 11th of July, by the Rev. William C. Moore, Mr. HARRY S. DAILEY to Miss LAURA R. PEPPER, both of Downingtown, formerly of Philadelphia.

GRAEFF—STEELMAN.—January 6 1868, Mr. JACOB GRAEFF, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. HANNAH M. STEELMAN, daughter of Nathaniel W. Morse, of Norridgewock, Maine.

DIED.

CASSIDY.—On the 12th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Patrick Cassidy, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1018 Federal street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

CHUBB.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL CHUBB, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1523 S. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services to be held in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church. Interment in the ground adjoining.

DE GROOT.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. SUSAN DE GROOT, relict of the late Captain James De Groot, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James D. Groot, No. 933 S. Eighth street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

HESS.—On the evening of the 10th instant, ELECTRA HESS, beloved wife of Elisha M. Hess, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 919 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

KESTER.—On the 12th instant, ELEANOR B. KESTER, widow of the late John W. Kester.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Ellis, No. 2844 Frankford road, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NIXON.—On the 13th instant, CORA, daughter of William H. and Clara R. Nixon, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 556 N. Sixteenth street, Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

WEST.—On the morning of the 14th instant, CORINA M., only child of James M. and Annie J. West, aged 8 months and 23 days.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
76 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
61tf PHILADELPHIA,

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. 101 miles: the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 3 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
BOWEN & FOX,
625 1mrp No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Stock and Gold Brokers
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 2 3p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9½

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PRIZE MONEY,
and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6stuth 24t One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS
AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
128 tuthstin Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

PATENTED.

PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED
From 1 to 5 inches,
AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
No. 209 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
AND
No. 736 RACE STREET,
7 13 6t PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5p

CLOTHING.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE 6 18 3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.
Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 16 thstu6m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just finished a large variety
OF
SILVER ARTICLES,
Especially Suitable for
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
All of entirely new and beautiful designs.
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
1 8tuths PHILADELPHIA.

ICE PITCHERS,
WAITERS,
GOBLETS.

We are now offering a very large stock of
PLATED WARE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
WE TRIPLE PLATE OUR GOODS, and guarantee full weight of SILVER on each article.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
28 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 6|rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED SALMON
Offered For Sale this Season.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [illegible]

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
1 14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5p

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.— Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. 5 17
Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to.

HISTORY OF WRITING.

Physiognomy of Manuscripts—Mediæval Penmanship—Curious Changes.

Three works, entitled "Fac-similes of National Manuscripts, from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne, Selected under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls," "Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of Scotland," and "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," furnish the subject for an interesting article on the "History of Writing," in the last number of the *North British Review*. We quote a few passages:—

PHYSIOGNOMY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

"In our day, when everybody writes for himself, and the form of writing is little regarded, there is abundance of physiognomy in the various hands; but neglect of form prevents it from touching upon the borders of art. When writing was in a few hands, and the writers were an order or a profession, they became more or less consciously, artists. Their caligraphy had a history which is truly a branch of the history of art, and the changes which it underwent must be attributed to the working of some such art instinct as that which leads to novelty in dress or in architecture. In these latter the type and standard of beauty is subject to variation, more frequently in the one case and more rarely in the other; and in like manner we see in writing not merely an infinite variety, like that of physiognomy, which is due no doubt to the infinite variations of individual character; but we also see, as in the case of dress and architecture, a succession of standards or types of beauty which from time to time make their appearance, win their way, extinguish some former type, culminate, and then sooner or later retire to make way for the next innovation.

"There is a general and comprehensive sense to start with, in which the course of English mediæval writing corresponds to that of architecture. They both occupy the same space of time; they rise together and fall together. We lay no stress on the term Gothic as applied to both, except as a testimony to the above fact; because there is no doubt that it was applied to the one in consequence of its companionship with the other. Gothic characters were so called simply because they were found to predominate on Gothic monuments and in Gothic buildings. The term Gothic, as applied to art, is said to have been started in derision by an Italian writer of the sixteenth century. If so, it was a most appropriate inauguration for a word which was presently to stand forth as the antithesis, in so many respects, of that which was Italian or Roman, or (more generally) classic. It represents in a general way the outgrowth of the northern mind of Europe, as opposed to that of the southern. In philology and ethnology it comprehends the two great subdivisions of the Teutonic and Scandinavian families, from whom has proceeded everything which has constituted the distinction between the modern European civilization and that of the Roman empire. Gothic architecture was a product of the north, perhaps of Normandy; but it nowhere had so long a career, it nowhere was so thoroughly domesticated, it penetrated the nooks and glens of no country so completely, as of England. Gothic handwriting also was a northern taste, which developed in the north-west of Europe; but in no country did it pass through such a succession of delicate transformations as in this country.

BLACK LETTER.

"The main grand result, that of the black letter, is indeed common to many lands, in a form almost identical. This was through the great commerce of literature which connected the Universities of Europe, and which led to the possession of a common writing character for literature. This is the character commonly meant when 'Gothic writing' is spoken of, but we must vindicate that expression as belonging to the whole series of varieties of the pointed style in penmanship. We only grant to the black letter that it is 'the Gothic' *par excellence*, or the 'Square Gothic,' or the 'Monkish Gothic.' The great Romance lands of Italy and Spain never lost the roundness of their hand, although it was not quite unaffected by the influence of northern Europe. And it was this roundness which at length returned upon us with the revival of classic lore, and extinguished our native architecture and handwriting at the same time.

MEDIÆVAL PENMANSHIP.

"The three volumes of English historical monuments, extending from the Conquest to the year 1600, include the entire period of that peculiar mediæval style of penmanship, in which there is so much to explore. At the opening of the series (Vol. I., No. 1) we see the decline of the style which preceded the Gothic—a style which was, in fact, a British type of Romanesque. At the close of the Third Part the last lingering traces of the Gothic are being effaced by the general preference for the Italian hand, at the time when the Renaissance was changing the face of all things (Vol. III. No. XXV. and No. LV.) The earliest specimens still belong to that round hand in which the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts are written, and which has from this circumstance been sometimes called the Anglo-Saxon character. But this is not a good designation, because the Irish, Scottish and Saxon manuscripts are all equally written in this character, whether the contents are in the vernaculars or in Latin.

"What gives interest to this style of writing is the fact that it is peculiar to the British Isles, though not peculiar to the Saxons. It is the monument of that intellectual dominion which Ireland once exercised over the British Isles, and which extended itself beyond our seas to many parts of the Continent. This type of handwriting, whose origin we shall glance at by and by, begins to lose its character soon after the Conquest. Already in the two short Saxon documents with which the present series opens, we perceive a great declension from the bold round hand of the Saxon books. But in fact it was not a mere decline; it was a change in fashion. The same king who first imported the use of the Norman seals, imported also the fashion of Norman writing. Not without justice has Edward the Confessor been styled by some historians the first of our Norman kings. The change which Saxon penmanship admitted in his day finds no parallel in our history, as a foreign innovation, until the entrance of the Italian hand in the sixteenth century.

CHANGES IN THE REIGN OF HENRY II.

* * * 'It is in the reign of Henry II that the tendency to seek beauty in a new direction is clearly pronounced. We observe a studied and delicate manipulation which makes it plain that handwriting was become a fancy. There is a progressive elegance in the body of the writing, accompanied by an outgrowth of the tall letters, which in the previous style hardly emerge above their fellows. Connected with this is the large space now allowed between the lines, up through which, as if towards some lofty ceiling, the long letters shoot their graceful shafts, tipped off at their summits with a gentle flourish, like the delicate chapter of an early English column. This progress is well exhibited in the present collection between the numbers VI. (Henry II) and XII (Richard I). The numbers XII and XIII, which fill one page, present an admirable and instructive contrast, which tends to carry on the history of penmanship one step further. For, while the first of these two exhibits to the full the development already described, the second displays most strikingly the awakening consciousness of artistic effect, so that while utility reigns in the one piece, elegance is dominant in the other. No clear account can be rendered in description of the means by which this contrast is effected. Yet the contrast is palpable and obvious. A finer nibbed pen, a touch as of etching rather than writing, a subdued flourish (not luxuriant), an indulgence of fantasy in capital letters, but, more than all, an enlarged widening of the lines—thus redoubling the effect of lightness produced by the interlinear expanse. Here the last traces of Norman massiveness are abolished, and the tall ogival gracefulness of the first pointed style is fully developed.

MAGNA CHARTA.

☞ * * "In the grand historical monument of the Magna Charta we are arrested by a change in the style; we recognize a development distinct from that which we have thus far traced. In fact, we have stepped aside into a separate department of caligraphy. The object was to get a long document into the surface of a single sheet of vellum; and for this purpose it was not the ordinary business style of penmanship which was adopted, but that of literature, which naturally had preserved an archaic manner, and which had learned the art of compression from the habit of dealing with large quantities of material. Hence the writing of Magna Charta (1215) carries us back a century or more, and indeed it is not very much more modern than that of Domesday. It is in the book text of the day.

"At this point we are at the root of one of the chief causes of difficulty to the student of mediæval writing. If all the varied forms which present themselves could be catalogued in one direct series, could be arranged in a single line on the same plane, as the variations of architecture may (with slight deflections for local peculiarity) be arranged, then it is probable that the history of writing would have been long ago cleared up. But the fact is, that there is more than one style in use at one time, so as to be distinct from each other, yet not without blendings and mutual influences. The business hand and the literary hand having once established a separate existence, took their own several lines of development, along which they travelled at very different rates of velocity. The one described a short course, and performed it very slowly and deliberately; the other passed with comparative rapidity through a long succession of phases. So that in the middle ages, when there was but one way of multiplying books, namely, by the pen, there existed two fashions of written characters, as distinct from each other as our present manuscripts are from print. The one of these was cursive or running hand, and was used in business, and the other was reserved for literature and the greater acts of diplomacy.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

"We may assume the middle of the fourteenth century as the date by which the black letter had attained such maturity of form as was to be attained with pen and ink. But another field lay before it, as we shall presently explain. It was the work not of the scribe, but of the engraver, to bring this character to that clean-cut and delicately-tipped outline which is its distinguishing perfection. When Caxton first used a fount of black letter, in 1477, it had already experienced a metallic development of considerably more than a century.

"It was in the fourteenth century that this character assumed its dominant position as the most dignified of all forms of writing. In the course of this century it became the received character for lapidary inscriptions and the legends of seals. At the beginning of the fourteenth century this letter had not yet been put to this use; at the close of the same century no other was recognized. Previous to this the character employed in epitaphs, seals, and coins was the Lombardic capital, which was introduced about the time of, if not by, Archbishop Lanfranc, the whilom Lombard lawyer. This fine round barbaric variation of the old Roman uncial is well known to the ecclesiologist in the lettering on the stone coffin slabs for that long period during which the leading words were rather *gist icy* than *hic jacet*. This period closed in the fourteenth century. In that century, during which French yielded to English in courts of law and in literature, and during which Latin took the place of French in lapidary inscriptions, it also happened that the Gothic black letter superseded the Lombardic Roman, in epitaphs and for the lettering of seals.

WRITING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"The second volume of the National MSS. is made up of select documents from the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and forms a rich body of illustration for the handwriting used in this island and on the continent during the first half of the sixteenth century. The pieces here given are, for the most part, in the handwriting of persons who are familiar to us. There are letters and autographs of Henry VIII, of Queen Catherine, Mary Tudor, Cardinal Wolsey, the Emperor Charles V, Queen Margaret and James V, of Scotland, Anne Boleyn, Cranmer, Latimer, Catherine Parr, Edward VI, Francis I, Prince Philip (afterwards Philip II, of Spain), Cosmo de Medici, the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, Gustavus Vasa, Lady Jane Grey, and other names of the highest distinction in history.

"These documents have a manifold value for the historical information they afford, for the light they throw on the English language. It is not perhaps generally known how great, and even insuperable, are the difficulties which attend the investigation of the mother tongue at any date prior to the eighteenth century. Almost all the older books which are in our hands have been so modified in the transition that they are utterly useless for the purposes of philological study. The true Bible of 1611 is one of our most valuable monuments of English, but it is very imperfectly represented, speaking philologically, by the current reprint of the authorized Bible. We do not say this by way of re-echoing the blame which some years ago was unjustly cast upon the privileged printers for the multitude of little alterations which have been introduced without authority into the authorized Bible. The Bible of 1611 is practically for the bulk of the people at this day, a book written in a dead language; and the minute reprint of that Bible some twenty years ago, by the authorities of the Oxford University Press, formed a decisive answer to all such complaints. But the fact remains, that we have not in our Bible a book which carries us back to the English of 1611. Then, if we go to Shakespeare, how very few of the readers of the national poet have ever seen a dozen lines written and spelt as he wrote and spelt them! Until quite lately, that is to say in 1864, when Mr. Booth gave us his pretty reprint of the folio of 1623, and still later, when Day & Son brought out the handsome fac-simile of the first folio, executed in photolithography (a portion of which folio was copied by photozincography, as we understand, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton), the original English of Shakespeare was absolutely inaccessible to the student who did not happen to live within reach of one of the great libraries. To this we may add further, that every extract that was made from a writer of the sixteenth century, or earlier, was more or less modified when it assumed the form of a quotation.

FRANKISH HANDWRITING.

* * * "The caligraphy of the Franks is not much less distinct and characteristic than that of the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. And as the one was called 'Saxon,' after the foremost of the races and nations which used this insular style, so the other is 'Frankish' only in a like sense, as it was in fact the writing of the whole northwest or Gothic part of the continent. The Cottonian manuscript of the 'Heliand,' or old Saxon Harmony of the Gospels, is in this hand. The alphabet of this style is figured in the first volumes of Hickes' 'Thesaurus,' in a plate prefixed to his *Grammatica Franco-Theotisca*. This is the penmanship of the whole old High German literature. This Frankish writing was in nearer relationship to Rome than was the Saxon. The true distinction would perhaps be that the Frankish drew its descent from Papal Rome, and the Saxon from Imperial Rome. The Frankish handwriting underwent in the tenth century a sensible modification, which made it more Roman in its character. This change took place about that juncture in history at which we cease to talk of Franks and Gauls, and begin to speak of the 'French.' It corresponds to the use of the Capetian dynasty. Accordingly the French writing of the tenth and eleventh centuries used to be styled 'Capetian,' and by that name it goes in Astle. Modern palæographers have called it 'Ludovician,' after those two Ludovici, viz: Louis le Gros and Louis le Jeune, who pretty nearly parcel out the eleventh century between them. Perhaps the former name is truer to chronology, inasmuch as the style was already formed in the tenth century.

"We are loth to close the studies into which we have been led by these important publications of the Ordnance Survey Office, without reiterating our conviction that they have in them the seeds of discoveries valuable even for advanced history, and that they possess withal a general attractiveness which will tend to diffuse historic tastes and to enlarge the history loving public. We are glad to learn that preparations are making for a second volume of the Scottish manuscripts, and that the fourth of the English is nearly all in print. We hope that the series will by and by be rendered complete by a selection from the great examples of our insular pre-Ludovician penmanship. An Irish series would afford special opportunities for the attainment of this result. The Irish, Scotian, and Anglo-Saxon Church manuscripts present a most instructive group, which now can only be seen by wide travelling or in highly expensive works. These might appropriately be grouped together under the name of that people with whom the type of writing was originated. Not so the Saxon historical documents; these are inseparable from England. The originals of the charter printed in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, where the originals exist, would for double reasons be worthy of a place in a future volume, to stand at the head of the English manuscripts.

THE FUTURE OF ABYSSINIA.

Interesting Despatch from Sir Robert Napier.

From the London Telegraph, June 29.

Some important correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition has been published to-day. It includes a despatch from Sir R. Napier to the Secretary of State for India, received on the 19th instant, dated from the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Political Department, Camp Dildee, 30th April. Sir R. Napier reverting to the events which took place at Magdala and in its neighborhood, writes:—

"Anxious as I felt to abstain from further interference in Abyssinian affairs after the object of the expedition had been attained, yet it was necessary, for the sake of our national credit, that due consideration should be shown for the large numbers whose interests and safety had centered in Theodore's existence, and who remained disarmed and unprotected, and exposed to merciless plunder and slaughter at the hands of the wild tribes which circumstances had for the moment converted into our allies. The disposal of the fortress of Magdala first demanded attention. This strong position is situated geographically in the country of the Wollo Gallas, from whom it was finally wrested by Theodorus about ten years ago. In his hands it has imposed an effectual check upon the encroachments of the Gallas on Christian Abyssinia. I desired, in the interests of Christianity, to place the stronghold in the possession of Wagshoom Gobazeh, the *de facto* ruler and principal chief of this portion of Abyssinia. But when I had sent for his lieutenant, the Dajaz Masbashah, the latter excused himself, in his master's name, from accepting the challenge, alleging as his reason that it would require so large a garrison to hold it that it would be a source of weakness rather than of strength. Wagshoom Gobazeh himself, notwithstanding his repeated invitations to us, through Brigadier-General Merewether, C. B., to come quickly to his aid, had removed himself and his army to a distant quarter before our arrival, in pursuit of objects of his own, and it was impossible for me to await a reply to the letter which I addressed to him on the subject of Magdala. I therefore destroyed the gates of the fort, burned everything on the mountain that was combustible, and abandoned it. Several claimants for its possession had, in the meantime, addressed me regarding it. One of these was the Chief of Daoont, a small territory lying adjacent to Magdala. Werkait, one of the two rival queens of the Gallas, had also put forward her claims, as likewise had Masteeat, the other and more powerful of the Galla Queens. At the time when the disposal of Magdala was thus exciting so many hopes and desires, the widowed Queen of Theodore and her son were brought down in safety from the mountain, and placed within the protection of my camp; the removal of the disarmed garrison and release of the native prisoners was at the same time in progress. Shortly after the arrival of Werkait's letter soliciting that the fortress might be delivered to her, the lady presented herself at my pickets. Although it was evening, she was immediately admitted to an interview, and allowed to represent her claims. She was greatly affected in revisiting a locality which had been associated with so many misfortunes to her family and people. She remarked to me:—"We fought with Theodore as long as we could, and when his power was too strong for us to resist any longer, my son submitted to him, on receiving a promise of good treatment; notwithstanding which he was inhumanly cut to pieces and thrown over the precipice of Magdala; and now I have come to see the grave of my enemy Theodore, and the place where my son fell." At this time the offer of the fortress had been made to Gobazeh's lieutenant, and his answer had not yet been received. Magdala was still the scene of military operations, while our troops were engaged in destroying Theodore's cannon, and the exodus of its former inhabitants continued in full progress. Therefore it was not thought expedient that Werkait's wish to ascend the mountain should be indulged at such a time. Almost before her story was concluded, intimation was received that her rival Masteeat was also in the neighborhood, and on her way to offer her congratulations and submit her claim. At first I hoped to be able to make peace between these two rival Queens; but when this was hinted at to Werkait she said:—"When two persons are striving for a crown, how can peace be made between them? If Masteeat were to make peace with me to-day, before you, she would betray me to-morrow." The news of Masteeat's approach caused great uneasiness amongst Werkait's escort and adherents; and after a second interview with me, during which she exhibited symptoms of much distress, she took a hasty departure, apprehensive lest she should be intercepted by her more powerful and more fortunate rival; more fortunate because her son is alive, and the centre of the hopes of a large body of the people; while to poor Werkait there remains only the memory of her son, so treacherously slain by Theodore. Suitable presents were made to her, as she took her leave; and shortly after her departure, Masteeat arrived with her son, Aman Ahmad, and expressed no small gratitude and rejoicing at Theodore's fall. She had responded very effectually to our request to close all avenues by which the late king could have escaped, and thus she came to us in the character of an established ally. To her request for the possession of Magdala, I was able to answer that, Gobazeh's lieutenant having declined to receive it, I would abandon the place, after dismantling it and burning all of it that could be so destroyed, as a mark of the anger of the British at the ill treatment of our countrymen, as well as of our abhorrence of the cruelties which Theodore had committed there. To this the Queen replied that, indeed, nothing but fire could purify it. On my asking her if she could make peace with Werkait, she answered that she would gladly do so, but that it was impossible; because if Werkait were to swear friendship on the Koran itself to-day, she would violate her oath to-morrow. A list of the principal political prisoners liberated by us on our occupation of Magdala is appended. An opportunity was taken of receiving all of them who desired an interview with me, and advice suitable to their several circumstances was then tendered to them. Booroo Gooshoo, the Prince of Godjam, was the first who was introduced. He bore in his enfeebled frame the marks of fourteen years spent in captivity. It is probable that Godjam, which has generally formed a separate principality, will now become subject to this chief. The Prince of Enderta, who is the maternal uncle of the present ruler of Tigreh, was next presented to me. He left the following day for the court of his relative, Dajasmaj Kassa. Wagshoom Tiferri, who is said by some to be in reality the hereditary Prince of Wag, was then introduced, and afterwards other chiefs of lesser note. The widow of Theodore and her numerous attendants still remain, as it were, the guests of our camp, and will probably travel with us as far as the nearest point in our route to the lady's native district of Semian. Her severe illness during the past ten days has prevented my seeing her; but I trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer attached to my staff, who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort. Translation is appended of a proclamation which I have thought it right to issue to the chiefs and people of this portion of Abyssinia at the present time.

—An explosion of a nitro-glycerine manufactory, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, has been announced. Fourteen persons lost their lives, and the laboratory, with its valuable apparatus, the manager's house, and a small adjoining workshop, were totally destroyed. In the city most of the windows were broken, and within a circle of three miles the violent commotion of the air was distinctly felt.

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S
CELEBRATED
BITTER CORDIAL.
N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15½

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27¼rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 15½

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22½ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOC ITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5½ No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 429 VINE Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth½
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117¼rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
26 No. 103 JONES' Alley

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 15
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$35
" to London	105	" to London.....	40
" to Paris....	115	" to Paris........	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York,
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, July 11,		5½ A.M	Saturday, July 11,		9 A.M

Sunday July 12, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July	13,	6½ A.M	Monday, July	13,	10 A.M
Tuesday,	" 14,	7½ A.M	Tuesday,	" 14	11½ A.M
Wed'day,	" 15,	8 A.M	Wed'day,	" 15,	12 M.
Thursday,	" 16,	10 A.M	Thursday,	" 16,	2 P.M
Friday,	" 17,	10 A.M	Friday,	" 17,	2 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE..........$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants..........$1·50, " "
Children..........$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

JAPAN.

The Constitution of Japan—Mikado, Daimios, and Tycoon—The Civil War.

YOKOHAMA, June 2.—Your readers have all ere this been apprised of the fact that a civil war is now raging in this country. A knowledge of this fact will no doubt contribute to awaken a desire to know more of the Japanese people and Government, as also of the nature and causes of the pending conflict. In order to understand the case clearly it is necessary to conceive the governing powers as forming three classes, or existing in three rather distinct clusters. The first of these, which is also the most ancient and most honorable, consists of the Mikado and his relatives.

The Mikado is popularly regarded as a lineal descendant of the demigods who ruled in Japan during the unhistoric period which terminated about 2,700 years ago. At first he exercised all power, as well the power of declaring and waging war, as the power of governing the country during a time of peace. In process of time the Mikado and his relatives gave themselves up to literature and luxury, and lost the taste they once had for the stirring scenes of military life. This state of things gave rise to a second class of rulers called Daimios. At first when the Mikado and his relatives, who are called Kugeis, ceased to take personal oversight of the affairs of the nation, governors were located in the various provinces. These governors gradually became hereditary princes and lords of the region they ruled, and are now known in Japan under the name of Daimios. All the Daimio families are not equally ancient nor equally powerful. Some Daimios date from ancient times, and some are of modern origin; some are very powerful, and rule over an extensive territory; others are weak, and their domain confined to narrow boundaries. The number of these independent hereditary princes is, and for a long time has been very considerable. After this class was once fairly established, wars between the Daimios and Mikado, and also between rival Daimios, became a matter of frequent occurrence, and this led to the establishment of a third class, i. e., the Sho-Gun or Taikun, and those whom he has elevated to rank and power. The Sho-Gun at first was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army. He received his instructions from the Mikado. This office of Shogun and the military class was called into existence about eight hundred years ago, and for a while thereafter no evil results followed. At length, however, as the Sho-Gun gained power at the head of his army, he ceased to regard the defenceless Mikado and his connections, and did very much as he pleased. About 250 years ago a man known in Japanese history as Gon-gen-Sama, the founder of the late dynasty of Taikuns, arose. He succeeded in subduing the whole land. Mikado, Kugeis, Daimios, all submitted to his sway and to that of his successors for a long period, till quite recently. Gon-gen-Sama, the founder of the Taikunate, also founded various grades of nobility, and there are now not a few princes who owe their power entirely to him. Thus the Sho-Gun and those devoted to his cause form the third, and of late years by far the most powerful ruling class in Japan. This office of Shogun is now abolished, it is said, but we will have to wait and see the end of the present war before we pronounce positively on this subject. Since the office of Sho-Gun was established by Gon-gen-Sama every precaution has been used to secure the permanency of the Government. Foreigners were excluded strictly, and if a Japanese was shipwrecked or driven to a for-gn shore, on his return to Japan he was imprisoned. If a fool, or approximating thereto, ie was imprisoned only for a year or two, but if ie happened to be a man of marked ability, he was imprisoned for life, and aid to preclude the possibility of communications between foreign powers and Japan. Like strictness was exercised toward the vanquished Daimios. Instead of residing in their castles in their several countries, they were compelled to reside in Yeddo, with their wives and children as hostages, under the eye of the Sho-Gun, or were perhaps allowed as a special favor to return to their own cas-les for a few months during the year. Thus the Japanese Government kept a firm hand on all who might be or might become enemies within her own borders, and also kept up a constant watch against all who might assail her from without. It often happened, before the advent of foreigners, that Daimios mani-sted hostility against the Government of the o-Gun. Those of the southwestern quarters ave for a long time been waiting for a favora-le opportunity to throw off the yoke of the ppressor. In former days, before foreigners ame, and before foreign influence began to be lt, this was the prevailing spirit of the subju-ated Daimios. One of the number who had een born and educated in his prison castle in Yeddo, after having been allowed to visit his wn province, and after having seen his own astles and lands and retainers, would naturally ebel against being required to return to Yedo, nd spend the greater part of his life under the ye of his jealous master. But return he must. he Sho-Gun was powerful and the Damio com-aratively weak. At last, the Port of Yoko-ama and other ports were opened, after treaty had been made with the Sho-Gun. oreigners came, and subsequently the long-nprisoned Daimios left Yeddo in a body and turned to their several provinces. Those ho saw this exodus of these hereditary princes om their bondage of centuries, and who knew eir feelings and the state of the country, uld not fail to see that war was not far off. e Sho-Gun and his party reaped the benefits foreign trade, and thus apparently was grow-ich and powerful; and this quickened the lousy and hatred of the Daimios who had saken Yeddo. The hostile Daimios, espe-lly those of the southwest quarter of Japan, gan to form alliances with the relatives of the kados, the Kugeis, and these together formed strong party, at Miako and at the South, ainst the Sho-Gun at Yeddo. In the spring the present year, when the foreign Ministers re at Osaca, on business relating to the open-g of several new ports, this newly-formed nfederacy attacked the Sho-Gun's party, d drove it from the South. The Sho-Gun and defeated forces returned to Yeddo, and in time were followed by the victors from ako, who quietly took possession of the great stle in Yeddo, and also of the Custom-House Yokohama. The Sho-Gun could not be pre-lled upon to take up arms against his ene-es. He accepted the terms of his conquerors, d has retired into private life, retaining in his vice some 6000 armed men. But the matter is t to end here. Several Daimios in the North, o owe their rank to the founder of the Sho-n dynasty, Gon-gen-Sama, have had their rritories invaded. These do not submit so dily as the Sho-Gun has done. They w a disposition to fight, and a few skir-ishes have occurred during the last few ys, between the troops of the Southwest those of the North. The advantage s far appears to be in favor of the North. names of some of the most active Dai-s of the South are Choshu, Satsuma, and To The most active of the Northern Daimios is zw. The disbanded soldiers of the late Sho-'s army are joining Prince Aidzw, and thus s becoming quite powerful, and ere long the aders from the South may be driven from ddo, and the Sho-Gun set on his feet again. adherents of the Sho-Gun and of the North-party do not regard this movement against m as originating with the Mikado who is yet ery young man. They regard the Mikado as mere instrument in the hands of the South-party—and hence they are preparing to ist. The matter now stands in even scale. must await further developments before un-taking to determine what will be the result. e thing is certain, that there ought to be one ntral government in Japan, and that all the dependent Daimios ought to be brought into bordination to it; and until this is a fact ac-plished it will be in vain to expect perma-t peace.—*Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

—The recent excavations at the Emporium manum on the banks of the Tiber brought light a noble archæological and historical ie in the shape of an enormous block of rrara marble, measuring 585 cubic metres, d bearing a long inscription. The block s uncovered in the presence of the Senator Rome and a number of distinguished per-s.

SPIRITUAL JUGGLERY.

Curious Case of Spiritual Deception in New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Republican, July 8.

The following singular statement was given as testimony in a civil court last winter, and as the case fell through there it was taken to the Fourth District Recorder's Court, where it is now pending. We are of the belief that the half has not yet been divulged, but this is sufficient for the present. When the reader has finished he will lament with us that the fool-killer either has not been this way for a long time or has lost much of his ancient acuteness:—

Frederika Kern, formerly Widow Rub, now wife of Charles Klar, residing on Fourth street, in the Fourth District, city of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that one Frances Willis, alias ——, about the year 1862 obtained the confidence of deponent by her artfuly representing herself as a pious woman, in direct converse with the Holy Ghost and as showing the path to eternal salvation and to heaven; that deponent some time after this, confiding in said Frances Willis, purchased in the Cemetery No. 1, on Washington street, and contracted at the same time with the then sexton, Simpson, to erect a family tomb thereon for deponent, wherein afterwards she caused to be deposited the remains of John Rub, her deceased husband; of Peter Rub, her son, and those of the deceased children of her daughter, wife of Dr. Kathman; that in part payment deponent gave said sexton a vault which she owned in said cemetery, and whence she removed the remains of Rub to the new tomb; she further paid, after effecting the contract, to the sexton, Simpson, $300 in cash, with the bargain that at the completion of the tomb the balance of $260 should be paid. The price of the two lots (Nos. 267 and 268), with the tomb erected thereon amounted to $600, and the vault given in payment was valued at $40. That when said balance became due your petitioner was very sick, and fully reposing confidence in the integrity of the before mentioned Frances Willis and in Mrs. Leidinger, sister of deponent, now deceased, she entrusted to said parties the sum of $260 to be paid to Simpson, the sexton aforesaid, to extinguish the debt incurred by the purchase of the lots aforesaid and for the tomb thereon.

That shortly after the said Francis Willis, who at that time had full control over deponent's mind, seriously informed deponent that it was the will of the Divine Spirit that the remains of a deceased husband of said Willis should be deposited in the tomb aforesaid, and thus obtained deponent's consent thereto.

That at the death of Peter Rub, deponent's son, which occurred November 8, 1863, the said Frances Willis by her art persuaded deponent that the Divine Spirit commanded her to hand over to her a gold watch of the estate of said deceased, to be for a young son of said Willis, who she said is predestined to become a great prophet, and thus said Frances Willis obtained said watch.

That in July, 1866, Mrs. Leidinger, on her death bed, knowing that she was about to die, to atone for her sins, openly confessed that Frances Willis and herself had committed gross frauds on deponent in regard to some property whereon deponent resides, and about the lots and tomb aforesaid, and commanded and exhorted her descendants not to attempt to take any advantage of the fraud or to claim any ownership in the lots and tombs aforesaid, but to have the title corrected.

That in May, 1868, deponent, with her husband, examined the title book of Cemetery No. 1 of Washington street, and found that lots and tomb aforesaid, stand in the name of Frances Willis and Mrs. Leidinger, as owners, and that by the fraud of said Frances Willis and the penitent deceased Leidinger, and that said Frances Willis persists in her fraud to the prejudice of deponent, who therefore charged said Frances Willis, with embezzlement, and with obtaining property under false pretenses, and with being accessory to the embezzlement and fraud confessed by the penitent Mrs. Leidinger aforesaid.

It is ascertained that much other property, real estate, was obtained through the same spirit. Accused is a queer looking body, and if she cannot call spirits from the vasty deep she can do some strange financiering.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

199 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles.
476 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
16 gallons Mixed Pickles.
350 gallons Onions.
816 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S. Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC. PITKIN & CO.,
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25† GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
271 Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10‡

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10‡ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25† GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mall Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6, 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9 and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15‡ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8‡ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, 2 PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH AND PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

July 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture, 2 mahogany piano-fortes, made by Schomacker & Co., and Loud; French plate mirrors, sideboards, book-cases, extension tables, China and glassware, beds, and bedding, fine hair mattresses, large bars and counters, large platform scales, weigh 2000 pounds; refrigerators, superior fireproof safes, superior Brussels, and other carpets, etc. [7 14 2t

ELEGANT OILED WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE; PIANO, PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT AXMINSTER, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS; HANDSOME ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.

On Friday Morning,

July 17th, at 10 o'clock, at 1922 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the elegant oiled walnut parlor, library, dining-room and cottage chamber furniture; fine toned seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Geo. M. Gulld & Co., Boston; oval pier mirrors, elegant Axminster, velvet, Brussels and other carpets; handsome bronze and china ornaments, fine hair mattresses, bedding, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street.

12‡

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

July 16, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. [7 11 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1126 Green street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning

At 10 o'clock, at No 1126 Green street, will be sold the Furniture of a family removing, comprising walnut parlor furniture, made by Henkels; dining-room and sitting-room furniture, chamber furniture, Brussels and other carpets, glassware, China, stoves, kitchen utensils, etc. 7 13 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

THE BEST BILL EVER OFFERED.

R. M. Carroll in his Great Specialities.

Great Hit of the Lugard Burlesque.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,

BENEFIT OF ARCHY HUGHES.

The FALL and WINTER SEASON will commence Monday, September 7, with Hooley's Minstrels. 7 15 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 wfm

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1‡

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

52 PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12‡

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH street.

Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. [6 27stuth3w

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to

ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix.
GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor,
7 7 tu 6t* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OBITUARY.

John F. McDevitt.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Mr. John F. McDevitt, for a number of years connected with the newspapers of this city, died at his residence, No. 417 South Sixteenth street.

Mr. McDevitt was about thirty years of age at the time of his decease, and a native of this city. In July, 1854, he entered the Central High School, from which institution he graduated in 1855, with a high standing in his class.

Soon after his graduation, Mr. McDevitt entered upon his journalistic career, becoming associated with Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, Sr., as a reporter on the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and an amanuensis on the *Commercial List*. He subsequently became attached to the staff of the *Press*, first as a reporter, and then as commercial and financial editor, holding the latter position during the past four or five years.

Mr. McDevitt was one of the best phonographic reporters in the country, and was frequently employed in that capacity in important work outside of his daily journalistic labors. By his untiring industry and extreme correctness, he was enabled to support his mother and family, and to put aside a considerable fortune. He was an exemplary member of the Catholic Church, the last rites of which were administered to him this morning, by Father O'Reilly.

Mr. McDevitt was one of the most genial and generous-hearted of men, and his loss will deeply affect every one of his many associates in this city. About six months ago he was admitted to the bar, contemplating a change in his profession at no distant day. For two weeks previous to his death he suffered greatly from inflammation of the bowels, his life having been despaired of a full week ago.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Stole a Watch—A Disorderly House—A Citizen Roughly Treated—An Unfortunate Policeman—A Fight—Garroted—Violating an Ordinance.

—Daniel Deacon was before Alderman Carpenter this morning on the charge of larceny. He is alleged to have stolen a watch last night from a man in a saloon on Front street below Walnut. He was held in $800 bail for trial.

—On the complaint of a number of the residents of South Front street, one Deborah Mack, the alleged proprietress of No. 211 South Front street, has been bound over in $800 bail by Alderman Carpenter to answer the charge of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house.

—Last night a citizen, while passing Front and Noble streets, was assaulted by two individuals. Being stalwart, he turned on the aggressors, and was administering a good thrashing to the roughs, when they picked up stones, with which they pelted him. He sustained rather dangerous injuries. Both the vagabonds were arrested and committed by Alderman Toland for a further hearing.

—Policeman Crummy, of the Eighteenth District, is an unfortunate fellow. On Sunday he received a thrashing from a drunken fellow, and yesterday he was treated in a similar manner by another inebriate, known as Hugh Sullivan. The affair came off at William and Thompson streets, and originated from the officer taking Hugh into custody. The policeman however held on to his man and took care not to release him until he got him into a cell in the Station. This morning Alderman Neill sent the accused to prison.

—Patrick Galaspy and Patrick O'Connor got into a fight at William and Thompson streets, yesterday, to which a number of the gentry of the Richmond coal wharves were spectators. Police Sergeant John Hanse happening to be in the vicinity, went to the spot and attempted to separate the combatants, when the witnesses jumped in and knocked the Sergeant about as though he were a foot-ball. He was down on the pavement one second and on his feet the next. While being thus severely handled, he was engaged in defending himself with a "billy," and was perfectly reckless with regard to whom the instrument struck. He was soon overpowered, but assistance coming to his relief, he managed to secure five of the party, who were locked up in the Eighteenth District Station. Alderman Neill committed them. They gave the names of Patrick Galaspy, Patrick O'Connor, Sr., John Gallagher, Patrick O'Connor, Jr., and Edward Colligan.

—A gentleman, name unknown, arrived in the city late last night from Baltimore, and proceeded as far as Ninth and Pine streets, where he halted for the purpose of taking a Union car. While standing there he was approached by two negroes, who desired to know the time. Having answered them, they asked him for some money. He was proceeding to comply with their request, when one of them seized him around the throat, while the other took possession of his watch and chain. They then left him in an almost senseless condition. Having recovered sufficient strength, he repaired to the Central Station, and lodged a complaint.

—Alderman Toland yesterday fined three lads for swimming in the Delaware.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—Francis Hermann, residing at No. 1530 Germantown road, fell from the third-story window, at 1 o'clock this morning, fracturing a shoulder blade and otherwise injuring himself. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

At about the same time, a man residing a few houses below where the above accident occurred, while sleeping at the third-story window, fell to the pavement. He sustained no serious injury.

THE WEATHER.—At 11 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 96, two degrees lower than the same time yesterday. In an hour it arose two degrees, with a prospect of an increase in the same ratio in the next hour. To-day is undoubtedly the hottest of the season, thus far. Men working outside of shelter were compelled to cease operations, for fear of being overcome with the intense heat. Hundreds of our citizens left yesterday and to-day for the various summer resorts, and as many more are making preparation to leave as soon as possible.

THE RECENT BURGLARIES.—Nearly all the recent cases of burglary have been committed in houses which have been vacated by their occupants for the summer season. Our citizens in leaving the city, should call on the Lieutenants of the various police districts and notify them of the fact, so that they can direct the patrolmen to pay particular attention to them.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Ann Welsh was before Alderman Beitler, charged with the larceny of clothes from the house of Mrs. McClain, No. 812 Locust street.

Officer Reeder testified that he knew the defendant.

Held to answer.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee of the United States met this morning at 11 o'clock, at No. 1105 Chesnut street, to perfect the thorough organization of the Boys in Blue throughout the Union.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a boy drowned at Coates Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

Also, at No 212 N. Twelfth street, on a women who died suddenly.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in the fifth story of the building on the Northwest corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. It was extinguished in a few moments, and the damage was trifling.

THE HEAT.—A man fell at Fifth and Chesnut streets, at half-past 11 o'clock, from the effects of the heat. He recovered in a few moments.

OVERCOME.—Christian Haus, living at Front and Master streets, was overcome by the heat yesterday, while working in a blacksmith shop in that vicinity.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING, and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

The Third Party Movement, and How it is Manipulated—Lobbying Through Alaska.

Discussion on the Tax and Impost Duty Bills.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Third Party Movement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A few disappointed and baffled politicians from various sections of the country are here trying to inaugurate a third party, with a view of getting some of the defeated candidates for the Presidency to run. It is understood that the President countenances the movement, but those who have charge of it are men without any standing among politicians.

They have had one or two meetings, at which it was developed that the object was to raise the wind and get some money out of Chase and his friends.

Import Duties.

The bill in relation to import duties, which passed the House some time ago through the exertions of Representative Judd, still lingers in the Senate. It meets with a strong opposition from New York, and will hardly pass at this session.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met to-day, and considered the new treaty with China. After it had been read at length, several amendments relative to its commercial features were suggested, and the Chairman was instructed to prepare and insert them. After which the treaty will be reported to the Senate for ratification.

The Tax Bill Conference.

The conference committee on the tax bill had another session this morning. They have now gone over about two-thirds of the amendments embraced in the disagreeing votes between the two Houses. It is thought that at the next session the committee will be able to finish the bill so as to report it to the Senate and the House to-morrow.

The Alaska Appropriation.

This being the day for taking a vote on the Alaska Appropriation bill, the lobby has been working it up under the leadership of Robert J. Walker, who has been laboriously writing it up for the past two weeks.

Bodisco, of the Russian legation, and various employees of the State Department, were on hand in full force. Members were waylaid and besieged by them in every direction, and implored to vote for the bill. It is certain that a very large sum of money has been used to get the scheme through.

It is estimated that of the seven millions and a half that will be paid for Alaska, only about four millions will go to the Russian Government, the balance being used to get the matter through Congress.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Supremacy of the Civil Government.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—After the inauguration yesterday, Governor Warmouth sent a communication to General Buchanan, officially notifying the latter of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment and Warmouth's inauguration. On receipt of this communication General Buchanan issued an order, of which the following is an extract:—

The commanding general having been officially notified of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana on the 9th inst., it becomes his duty under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the order of the General of the army, to announce to the people of the State, and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Lousiana from this date; military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the district. Military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme. The order states that all civil officers acting under military appointments will transfer their offices, and everything pertaining thereto to their successors, who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. The order concludes by congratulating the people of Louisiana upon their restoration to the Union, and good wishes for the future.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, July 13.—Mr. O'Neall's resolution to investigate the eligibility of each member, is the only business now before the House.

The Investigation Committee have been in session the entire afternoon. The questions asked are as follows—Did you hold office previous to the war? Taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, did you give aid and comfort to the Rebellion? Have your disabilities been removed?

No Senators have been excluded yet.

The Heated Term.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 14.—The mercury stands at 100, and has been that for five days. No sunstrokes are reported.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, 94¾; Canton Company, 49¼; Erie 69¼; Cleveland and Toledo 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 85¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¾; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 91¼; New York Central, 134; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 83; Virginia 6s, 57¼; Missouri 6s, 91¼; Hudson River, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 111¼; new issue, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; 7·30s, 109. Gold, 141⅞. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 10½.

BALTIMORE, July 14—Cotton quiet and steady at 32@32½c. Flour dull, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, very dull and no sales. Corn quiet but steady; white, $1·12@1·16; yellow in good demand at $1·15@1·18. Rye and Oats are unchanged. Mess Pork, $29. Bacon firm and advancing: rib sides, 16½; clear sides, 17; shoulders, 14¼. Lard, 18@18½c.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton dull at 33c. Flour dull, sales 8,600 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat easier; sales 20,000 bushels spring $1·93; white Michigan, $2 50@2 85. Corn firmer; sales, 39,000 bushels at $1·08@1·11. Oats dull, sales 38,000 bushels, 86c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $28 75. Lard quiet, 18@18¼c.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The credentials of William Pinckney Whyte, appointed to succeed Reverdy Johnson as Senator from Maryland, were by Mr. Vickers, and he was sworn in, and took his seat by his colleague on the right.

Further petitions were presented for an increase of pay to army officers.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Myers (Pa.), from the Committee on Patents, reported back the Senate bill authorizing Samuel N. Miller, who obtained a patent for an improved compound anchor, on June 29, 1862, for fourteen years, to apply for a seven years extension, saving the rights to those who may have manufactured the patent while between the termination and renewal of the patent.

After an explanation by Mr. Myers, the bill was passed.

Mr. McCarthy (N. Y.), from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of West Point Academy to use the labor of employes of the United States Government at West Point in building a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing.

After examination, the bill was passed.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the joint title resolution introduced by Mr. Pruyn, advising an allowance of $1096 on the accounts of Peter M. Carmichael, surveyor of the port of Albany, New York, the salary paid to John Hastings, deputy surveyor and inspector, before his taking the required oath of office.

After explanation by Mr. Washburne, the bill was passed.

Mr. Logan (Ill.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that after the first of January, 1868, the whole compensation of the United States designated depository at Chicago, shall not exceed $2500. After explanation by Mr. Logan, the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.), the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the Southern District of Florida, was taken from the Speaker's table, explained by Mr. Dawes, and passed.

Mr. Koontz (Pa.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked leave to report a substitute for the Senate bill, providing for the lighting of the streets of Washington city; authorizing the Mayor and City Council to lay and collect a tax from the property-holders for that purpose.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) objected.

The House at 12·30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield in the Chair, on the Alaska bill.

The question being on the appeal taken when the subject was last before the committee by Mr. Butler (Mass.), from a decision of the Chair, ruling out of order an amendment proposed by Mr. Butler to reserve from the sum to be paid to Russia $500,000 for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against the Imperial Government.

The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—93 to 27.

The question recurred on a substitute offered by Mr. Loughridge (Iowa), declaring, after many preambles, that the assent of Congress is given to the stipulations of the treaty, but declaring that the extension of citizenship and the appropriation of money are subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) asked Mr. Loughridge to accept a substitute for his, appropriating the money, but asserting the right of the House to decide at all times whether an appropriation to carry out a treaty ought to be made or withheld.

Mr. Loughridge declined to accept it.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said he had no objection to Mr. Loughridge's substitute.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said that he had, and suggested derisively that there should be added to it a proviso that members of the House shall be taken into secret sessions with the Senate before a treaty is confirmed, otherwise the substitute would be folly.

Mr. Loughridge's substitute was agreed to, 74 to 31.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) moved to add to the bill a proviso that no purchase in behalf of the United States of foreign territory shall be hereafter made until after provision is made by law for its payment, and declaring that the power vested by the Constitution in the President and Senate to enter into treaties with foreign Governments does not include the power to complete the purchase before the necessary appropriation has been made therefor by act of Congress. This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), made another attempt to insert a condition for the settlement of claims against the Russian Goverment, but the amendment was again ruled out of order.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Banks (Mass.), having one hour to close the debate, yielded ten minutes to Mr. Schenck, who expressed his views on the subject, contending that the President and Senate can make no treaty that changes the territory of the United States, changes the people of the United States, or changes the form of government of an acquired territory. Congress could alone do that. He admitted, however, that the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole took away most of the objections which he had to the bill. He held that if Andrew Johnson had done one thing more deserving of impeachment than another, it was his having dared to take possession of Alaska without waiting for the assent of the people. His only reason now for assenting to the bill was to avoid complications with a friendly power.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Woodbridge, Delano, Stevens (Pa.), and Banks.

Mr. Stevens argued that under the Constitution, where a treaty was made by the President and ratified by the Senate, it is a perfect instrument. The treaty did not profess to make an appropriation, but simply undertook to promise that Congress would do so. If Congress did not do so, the treaty would simply stand as an obligation of the United States unexecuted, an instrument repudiated.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) expressed the belief that the House had power absolute to the extent of its authority over treaties as over other matters of legislation. It was not limited to treaties that require appropriation, but the House had the right to examine into the nature of treaties, to determine whether they are within the scope of the treaty-making power, and to acts in its own judgments whether they should be sustained or not.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—John Gallagher and John Boyd were before United States Commissioner Violer on the charge of distilling spirits without having paid the special tax.

Officer Thomas Dean sworn—I am a police officer of the Eighteenth District; know the defendant, John Gallagher; his place is on Salmon street, below Clearfield, on an open place; I have seen him making a mash; I have seen Boyd there at the same time; there was a still there; it was taken away on the 19th of June; I saw them both there at the time the still was in operation previous to June 19.

The day the seizure was made there was a mash set and the still in operation.

Obadiah Loeser being sworn, testified:—I am a policeman; I have seen Gallagher there with overalls on; I have seen him go down with the wagon with barrels in it; I have also seen him at the still-house.

Can't say I ever saw Boyce.

John Thompson corroborated the above.

Gallagher was held in $2000 and Boyce in $1000 to answer.

Thomas Doran was arraigned before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith on the charge of removing distilled spirits to a place other than to a bonded warehouse.

William Oves sworn.—I live at No. 1224 Corn street; I was a distiller previous to October, 1867, at Foley's or Skillman's on Washington avenue and Front street; I was there till last March; I worked on the floor, receiving grain and putting it in the mash tub; two mashes a day were made four days in the week, and three mashes on the other days; there was a cistern-room in the cellar; there was a pump-room over the cistern-room; I have pumped spirits up, sometimes five and sometimes ten barrels; we put the liquor in barrels; they were filled in a small room; when we filled ten barrels it was done in the small room, but the five barrels were filled in the fermenting room, by the pump; they were filled with a hose; the batches of ten barrels were taken away sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon; they were removed three and four times a week; the five barrels were removed once a week; the barrels were marked while in the establishment; I have seen the defendant mark the five barrels on several occasions, but never the lots of ten barrels; I told you yesterday I have been asked to go to the place as late as 8 or 9 o'clock, to pump, and was offered a dollar extra; I went there at the appointed time, and met Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Doran; I have been ordered to pump by Mr. Shoemaker; I have seen Mr. Doran there with paint pot and brush and some things wrapped in paper; he went down stairs with them; that was all I told you; I have seen him there twice or three times a week.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Alaska to be Paid for—Passage of the Appropriation Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Alaska Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The House, by a vote of 104 to 42, has passed the Alaska appropriation bill, which now goes to the Senate, where its consideration and passage will be a mere formality.

The Weather in Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There was no case of death from sunstroke here to-day.

The thermometer in the Capitol at 10 o'clock to-day was 89 degrees.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 14—3 P. M.—American securities heavy.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—3 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, dull. Red Wheat at 1s. 9d. Flour, 30s. 6d. Oats steady.

ANTWERP, July 14—3 P. M.—Petroleum, 49 francs.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamship Atlanta, from New York, June 27, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, July 2, arrived yesterday.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Chinese Embassy—Fallen from Grace.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by Minister Burlingame, will visit Boston the latter part of next week.

William H. Hedge, of Sherborn, a prominent citizen, philanthropist, and Church member, has just been detected in carrying on a large business in the illicit distilling of whisky, and has been committed to jail for trial.

Affairs in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 14.—At Albuquerque, yesterday, the Government troops having in charge the remainder of the Navajo Indians, crossed with them, and then struck into the new Territory, set apart for the Indians under the Sherman treaty.

Desertions are frequent from the 3d United States cavalry.

It is reported that the Apaches are in force west of Mesilla, and on the San Antonio mail stage road.

The Banquet to Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The banquet by the citizens of Baltimore to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to-morrow evening, will be a most interesting occasion. The President and Cabinet, all the foreign ministers, and the members of the United States Senate have been invited, and many are expected to be present.

A Suicide in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—Wilbur B. Wait, a leading dry goods merchant of this city, committed suicide last night by severing an artery in his left arm. He was found dead in a public street this morning. He was forty-five years old, and was temporarily insane, in consequence of family troubles.

Fatal Effects of the Heat in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13.—John Flynn, aged sixty-five, and William Murphy, aged thirty, died here yesterday from the effects of *coup de soleil*. Two other cases will probably prove fatal. The mercury at noon to-day indicated 95 degrees in the shade.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Saxonia, for Europe to-day, takes out $268,000 in treasure.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	132¼	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87
N. Y. and Erie R.	68	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	101
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Gold	141⅞
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	78¾		

Market weak.

SEYMOUR.

The Story about Insanity in his Family.

A telegram from Washington to the Boston *Post* says:—

"A malicious story has been telegraphed west from this city by a radical correspondent, to the effect that insanity is hereditary in the family of Governor Seymour, and hence his reluctance to accept the Democratic nomination. This may be regarded by them as splendid material for the canvass, and it may be unkind to expose the inhuman *canard*, but your correspondent is authorized to say that a case of insanity was never known in Horatio Seymour's family. The only possible foundation for the story is the fact that Rutger B. Miller, who married a sister of Governor Seymour—but who is no blood relation—was at one time supposed to be threatened with insanity. The apprehension however proved to be groundless. These facts are furnished by a responsible gentleman, in high official position, who is intimate with Gov. Seymour's family, and the infamous statement alluded to is branded as false in every particular."

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* of Monday has the following allusion to the same story:—

Mr. Henry Seymour, the father of the present Democratic candidate for President, was for some years a Canal Commissioner of the State of New York. About 1836, while holding that office, he committed suicide in the basement of his dwelling in Utica—the same now occupied by his eminent son—by shooting himself with a pistol. Immediately the impression obtained currency that his financial accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition; in plain words, that he was a defaulter. An examination showed his official accounts to be correct in every particular, and his private affairs to be altogether prosperous. He fell by his own hand, a victim of an overtaxed brain, as many another man did before him and has since. This, we think, is the only case of insanity in the family. Neither Horatio, nor his brother John F., nor his two sisters (the youngest of whom is the wife of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, a Republican member of the United States Senate), have given the slightest indications of inheriting the malady.

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Two More Fenians Remanded for Trial.

The Conspiracy in Servia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 14.—Cooke and Blake, who were arrested some time since on suspicion of participation in the recent Fenian outrages were brought up in Bow street to-day for a preliminary examination. Policemen and others testified that while engaged in searching the lodgings of the prisoners large quantities of arms and powder were found, and other evidence was elicited, which tended to fasten guilt upon the prisoners, and they were remanded for trial.

BELGRADE, July 14.—The investigation by the authorities into the recent assassination of Prince Michael still continues. Prince Kara Georgevich, who has been suspected all along of complicity in the murder, has at last been cited to appear before the court to answer the charge.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	132	Chic. and N. W. prf	80¾
N. Y. and E. R.	67½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Phil. and Rea R.	94½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90½	Gold	141⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Market irregular.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	78¾		

NEW YORK.

Another Accident—Two Persons Drowned and Others Supposed to be Lost.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

The casualty list of yesterday grew to frightful proportions as the various portions of the city were heard from. The last case reported was a terrible accident at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, North river. Yesterday a very large pic-nic party left the city by the steamboat Stephen Low and two barges, and proceeded to Dudley Grove, where the day was passed in festivity. On returning in the evening a landing was made about 7 o'clock at One Hundred and Fifty-second street, for the purpose of putting some of the passengers ashore. As the boat neared the shore a young girl, whose name is unknown, accidentally fell overboard. Officer Corlet, of the Thirty-second Precinct, instantly sprang in to her assistance, but his devotion proved of no avail, and both himself and the girl perished. The event caused an intense excitement on board and a general rush to the side of the boat from which the girl had fallen. The strain was so great upon the deck railings that they gave way, and some dozen more people were precipitated into the river. The wildest confusion and terror ensued, but in the midst of it some of those struggling in the water were rescued, but whether all were saved, could not be determined. Nine hats were subsequently picked up floating in the river, and were taken to the Thirty-second Precinct Station House, where they are held for identification. The news of the catastrophe did not reach the lower part of the city until 1 o'clock, and it was hence impossible to obtain further particulars.

That Third Party Movement.

The Washington special to the New York *Tribune* of to-day says—

Various and contradictory rumors are afloat in this city relative to a third party movement, the latest of which is that a committee composed mainly of New York men, called on Mr. Chase to-day to get his views on the subject. It is reported that they assured him that they have positive strength in different sections of the Union, and that thirty days will develop a strong party which will willingly support the Chief Justice on a platform embodying the views contained in his letter to Mr. John J. Cisco. It is also said that they held forth the hope that Seymour is anxious to withdraw, and that he wants but a reasonable excuse to do so, as he does not imagine that the Democratic party can win in the coming contest. It is reported that Mr. Chase replied that he had not committed himself in any way to the New York platform, and that he would be guided by his friends. Your correspondent has no means of verifying these stories, on account of the lateness of the hour, and he does not attach much importance to them. They are merely reproduced as the chit-chat of the politicians.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$900 City 6s. Old	100	5 sh Com'l B.	58
$809·23 All Co sc.	72½	16 sh Leh V R.	54½
$2216 do.	72½	3 sh Penna R.	54½
$2000 Con'g RR bs.	87	22 do...b5 rec.	52¾
20 sh Read R...2d.	47½	10 do...b5 rec.	52¾
100 do...s&int.	47¼	14 do...ls. rec.	52¾
100 do. reg&int.	47¼	65 do	52½
200 do	47	100 sh Cata Pf...b60.	30⅞
100 do...s5&int.	47	100 do...s60wn.	31½
100 do...b30.	47	100 do...b30.	31¼
200 do...ls.	47	100 do...ls.	31¼
100 do...b30.	47	400 do...b60.	31½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s. New...ls.	102¾	25 sh Penna R.	52½
$2500 Leh N 6s. '84	82	3 do	52½
$1000 Leh 6s. gold l.	88¾	8 do	52½
$1000 Sch N 6s '82	7½	135 do	52½
$1100 do	71	100 sh Read R.	47
100 sh Leh Nav...b60.	21½	100 do...s5wn.	47
500 do...ls.	21½	100 do...b30.	47
1 sh Penna R.	52½	500 do.	46¾
24 do	52½		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L.	12½	Wamsutta	10
Sprague	14	Victory	11½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11½
American	11½—12½	Arnold	10½
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	11½—13½
Allens	12½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	11½—13½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12½
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	12½—13½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	14½ 17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A...4-4	17	Pocasset...4-4	17½
Lawrence, C...4-4	17	" F...3-4	10½
" F...4-4	14½	Pepperell, E	16
" G...7-8	14	" R	15
" M...3-4	14	" O	14
" H...3-3	12	" N	12½
Pacific, Extra...4-4	17	" ...7-4	32½
" H...4-4	17	" ...8-4	42½
" L...4-4	16	" ...9-4	47½
Atlantic, A...4-4	17½	" ...10-4	52½
" H...4-4	17	Bott, S	15
" L...4-4	16	" O	13½
" V...3-4	14½	" H	14½
" N...3-4	10	Appleton, A...4-4	17½
Superior, IXL...4-4	14½	Laconia, H...4-4	17½
Shawmut, C...4-4	16½	" O	15½
Agawam, F...4-4	14	" B	14½
Stark, A	17	" E	14½
Massachusetts...4-4	15½	Lyman, E...4-4	17
" BB...4-4	15½	" C...4-4	15½
" E...7-8	13½	" G...4-4	14½
Indian Head...4-4	17½	Utica...4-4	22
" "...3-4	14½	Fremont, C...4-4	13½
Exeter, A...4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S...7-8	12½	" " C	15
Medford...4-4	6	" " BB	15½
Augusta...4-4	16	" " W	12½
" ...7-8	15	Great Falls, H...9-8	15½
Gilboa...4-4	13½	" " J...4-4	13½
Pittsfield, A...4-4	13	" " M	14½
Kennebec...4-4	10	" " S	13
Everett, AA...4-4	15	Cabot, A...4-4	16
Shannon...4-4	14½	" W...4-4	15
Bedford, R...3-4	10½	Dwight, A...4-4	15
Conesto Co., E...3-4	9½	" X...4-4	11½

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₱ ct. ₱ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100lb [illegible]
Pearl, 1st s[illegible]
CAND[illegible]—10 25@10 37½
[illegible]—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ lb.
Sperm. ₱ lb.—45 @—
Do. pt. P'r & Co.— @—
Do. Do'd & sy—55 @—
Adam'ne City—21 @—23
Adam's State— @—
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ₱ ton.
Li. Orr'i'ton— @—
Sidney— @—
Pictou— @—
Anth. ₱ 2,000 lb. 5·00 a 6·50
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₱ lb.
Marac'o gld in bd — a—
Guayaq'l " " 11 a 11½
Para " " — a—
St. Dom'o " " 7½a—8½
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₱ lb.
Java, wh'e, ₱ lb gold 22½—24
Jamaica—15 a—15½
Laguayra—15½a—16½
Maracaibo—15½a—18
St Dom. cash.—14½a—15
COPPER—(KUPPER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, c ₱ lb.
Am can Ingot—22½a—23
Sathe'g new (suits) ₱ lb—33 a——
Sheath'g, le.— a——
Sheath'g yel.—26 a——
Pig Chili— a——
Bolts— a—33
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol— a——
Aloes, ₱ lb—21 a——
Aloes Soc'trine—75 a—85
Alum— 3½a— 3¾
Ant'y reg. gld — a 11½
Argols ref. gld—21½a—24½
Arsenic, pow'r, g'd 3 a——
Assafetida—25 a 40
Bals'm Copaiva—85 a 95
Balsam Tolu 1 30 a——
Balsam Peru— a 3 50
Berries, Pers gl 27 a—31
Berries, Turk.— a——
Bi-carb. Soda gld 4½a— 4¾
Borax, refined—32½a—33½
Brimstone, roll— a— 3½
Brims'ne flor— a— 5½
Brim'e, ₱ tn. gd 37 00 a38 00
Camph'r ₱ lb nbd g.—a——
Camphor, ref. 1·10 a——
Canthar'des— a 1 65
Car. Ammonia—17 a——
Cardamoms— a 3 25
Castor Oil— — a—30½
Chamomile Fl.—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash gold—34 a—35
Cochineal H's gd— a—90
Coch Mex. gold 73 a—75
Copperas Am.—1½a— 1¾
Cream Tar. g d— a—28¾
Cubebs, E. I.— a—30
Cutch—15½—16
Epsom Salts.— 3¾ — 4
Gamboge—1·75 a2·00
Gum Arabic, s's—31 a—35
Gum Arabic, 1 kd—45 a—75
Gum Benzoin—80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.— a——
Gum Myrrh, Ty.—55 a——
Gum Trag., st.—55 a—40
Gm Trag., fl. gd 50 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr. g'ld 3·60 a3·80
Ipecacuanha, Br. 3 f0 a3·75
Jalap in bd gld—5 a 90
Lac Dye—25 a—55
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold—12½a—14
Madder, French gold— — a——
Manna, small flake—95 a——
Manna, large flake 1·70 a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep—35 a——
Oil Berg't 6 87½a 7·10
Oil Cassia— a 3 50
Oil Lemmon 3·75 a 3 80
Oil Pepperm't— — a 6 50
Oil Orange— a——
Opium, Ty g'd— — a 7·12½
Ox. Acid ₱ lb—34 a——
Phosphorus— — a 1·00
Prus. Potash.—33½a—35
Quicksilver.—78 a—80
Rhubarb Chi—2 25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c'h—20 a——
S. Am'iac g'd—8 a— 8¾
S. Soda, gold.—1·65 a 1 67½
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold—25 a—30
Sarsa'lla Mex. in bd gold— a—14
Senna, E. I.—20 a——
Senna, Alex—25 a—28
Shellac—47½a—50
Soda Ash 80 ₱ c gold— — a—2¾
S. Lead, w. gd— a—25
Sulph Quin.— — a—2·25
Tar. Acid, g— — a—50
Verdigris, g—51 a—52
Vitriol Blue—10 a—11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 ₱ c
Prime West'n—90 a—95
Tennessee—80 a—85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel $2; Herrings $1; Salmon $3; Other pickled, $1 50 ₱ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ₱ cwt. 6 00 a 7 00
Pickl'd Scale— — a——
Pickled Cod. 6·25 a 6 50
Mack'l No 1 22 00 a23 25
Mackerel No. 1, small 22·00 a22 50
Mack No 2, M. 18 00 a18·50
Mack No. 3 M. 7 75 a 9 00
Sa'm'n Pic N. 26 00 a27 00
Sal Pic ₱ tce— a——
Shad Ct. No. 1, ₱ bf. bbl— — a——
Her'g Pick'd— a——
Her'g Scotch— a——
Herring, No 1—20 a—25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₱ ton.
North Riv. ₱ lb—16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY, 20 ₱ cent.
Sour $6·75 a 9 00
State super 6 75 a 7 35
State ext. do 7 95 a 9 00
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich. } 9·50 a11·70
Ohio Shipping } 9·05 a 9·40
Ohio ex bds. 9 50 a13 00
Genesee do. 11·75 a14·00
Canada Sup.— — a——
Canada extra— — a——
Brandywine— — a——
Georgetown— — a——
Californ & Oregon } 10·25 a12·70
Alexandria— — a——
Bal. How'd's— — a——
Rye Flour 8 40 a10·35
Corn Meal 5 50 a——
co. Brandyw'e 6 25 a 6 30
do. Punch [illegible] a 9 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds 6@10c. shelled and no shelled: other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 35 ₱ cent.
Rais. Bn ₱ bx 8·50 a——
Rai. bch & ly'r 8 95 a——
Cur'nts, Zt ₱ lb—11½a—11¾
Citron—27 a—28
Almonds Sicily soft shell.—14 a——
Alm's shell'd.—43 a—45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins, 10 ₱ cent ad val.
Beaver, ₱ pce:
" North'n ₱ lb 1 50 a 4·00
" Southern 1·00 a 2·00
" Western. 1·00 a 3·00
Otter No'th pce 3 00 a 7·00
" Western. 5·00 a 5·00
Red Fox N'th—75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th—10 a——
" West. com—10 a—40
" North—50 a 1 00
Mink North'n 3 00 a 8·00
" Western. 2 00 a 7 00
Marten N'th 5 00 a20 00
Goat Cura'coa—36 a—43
" Mex— a——
Deer Sisal ₱ lb—46 a—47½
" S. Juan—44½a——
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
Wheat, wG ₱ bu 2·70 a 2 80

Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11¼
Do. Kips ₱ pce—14 @—15
Do. green—12 @—13
California—19 @—19½
Green Sa West— @—11
City Slaughter—12 @—13
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₱ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid, —80 @—[illegible]
Cuba in bond gd 54 @——
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₱ lb.
1867—15 @—40
1866— 8 @—13
Bavarians—25 @—30
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent, ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R. G. & C. 5·00 a7·00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal. ₱ lb 1 10 a 2 05
Madras gold—85 a 1·00
Manilla, gold—70 a 95
Caracc's gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala, gld 1·16 a 1 45
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ₱ 100; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ₱ lb; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½@1¾c. ₱ lb. Pig, $9 ₱ ton. Sheet, 3c. ₱ lb.
Pl., English, & Scotch ₱ ton, 38 00 a 41·00
Pig, Am'can. 38 00 a 39 00
Bar. Eng ref. 95 00 a100·00
Bar Eng 'm 85·00 a 90·00
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₱ lb—18 a—19½
Sheet, English & American— 5 a— 7
LEAD—DUTY: Pig $2·00 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.
Galena— a——
Spanish, gold 6·25 a 6·37½
Bar, net 10 00 a——
Sheet & Pipe, nt— a12·00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ₱ c. ad val.
Oak (S) Lt. ₱ lb—38 a—42
Oak middle—38 a—46
Oak, heavy—40 a—46
Oak crop—41 a—44
Hemlock, light—27 a—29
Hemlock, mid—27 a—29
Heml'k, heavy—24 a—28½
Hemlock, dam—19 a—25½
LIME—DUTY: 10 ₱ cent, ad val.
Rockland, com— — a 1·25
Lump— a 2·25
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.
Timber, W. P. ₱ cubic foot— — a——
Timber Oak, Oc— — a——
Timber, Ga Y P (by car) ₱ cft— — a——
East'n spruce per M 12·00 a23·00
Sh'gles, ₱ bch— — a——
Do. shaved, ₱ bdl. (½ M.)— — a——
Do Sa'd ₱ M.— — a——
Do Ced. 2 ft. 1st qual., ₱ M.— — a——
Do. Cypress, 3 foot— — a——
Laths E & M.— — a 3·00
Stav's W. Ope 110·00 a275·00
" W. Ohd 100·00 a235·00
" W. O bbl. 60 00 a150 00
Head'g W. O— — a140·00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 8c. p gl
N. O., ₱ gal— — a——
Porto Rico—48 a—72½
Cuba Muscov—48 a—55
Cuba Clayed—45 a—47
Barbadoes—55 a—57
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ₱ lb.
Cut, 4a6d. ₱ 100lb 4 87½a5·00
Clinch 6 50a6 75
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ₱ gal.; other kinds, 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Turpet, Sf. N. Coty, ₱ 280 lbs— — a4·50
Tar, Wilmington 5 00 a5·25
Tar, ₱ bbl NC. 3 75 a4 00
Pitch 3 50 a——
Rosin-com. old 2 87½a——
Do. No. 2 ₱ 280 lb 3 25a3 50
Spirits Tur.—45 a—46
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1. Linseed, Flaxseed, R Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign) 20 ₱ cent. ad valorem.
Olive, 12bb&b— — a—4·12½
Olive, Inc. ₱ g—2 50 a——
Palm, ₱ lb—11½a—11¾
Linseed, city ₱ gal 1.10 a 1·12
Linseed Eng.— — a——
Whale—82 a——
" Ref. Win—87 a—90
" Ref. S'g— a——
Sperm, crude 2 00 a——
" W. 'bl'ch. 2 15 a 2 20
Red, city distilled—80 a——
L'd Oil S & W.— — a——
Kerosene, l'g— — a—39
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Thin ob ₱ ton. 57 00 a——
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude 20c, Ref. 40c.
Crude, 40—47 gravity ₱ gal—20 a—21½
Refined free L.S. to white (110—175 test)—35— a——
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)—31 a—32½
Refined in b'd, white (115—120 test)—31 a——
Naptha refined (60—63 gravity— — a—15½
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c ₱ lb; Beef and Pork, 1c; Hams, Bacon, and Lard 2c ₱ lb.
Beef Ms. ob ₱ lb— — a——
" " city— — a——
" Mess ex. 20·50 a25 00
" Primecy— — a——
" Prime cy— — a——
" Ms ₱ tc 15 00 a20·50
Pork, Ms. ₱ bb 27 75 a28·31¼
" Prime.— — a——
" Mess.— — a——
" Clear— — a——
Lard prmstm—16¾a—16¾
Hams, salt— — a——
Should. salt— — a——
Beef hams, in pickle, ₱ bbl— — a——
Beef smo. ₱ lb— — a——
Butter, Orang—32 a—36
" S. fair to pr—30 a—34
" Ohio— — a——
Cheese— 8 a—15
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ lb. Paddy, 1½c. ₱ lb.
Carolina, good, to prime 10·50 a11·50
Rangoon dressed gold 6·25 a7·00
SALT—DUTY: Sacks, 24c. ₱ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts ₱ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ₱ bush—41 a——
Liverpool, Gr., ₱ sack 1·75 a1·80
" Higgins' 2·85 a2·90
" Ashton's g 2·90 a——
SEED—DUTY: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c ₱ lb. Canary $1 ₱ bush of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ₱ ct. ad val.
Clover ₱ lb—10 a—10½
Timothy ₱ bus. 2 50 a2.80
Flax Am r'gh 2 60 a2 65
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ lb
Dp & Sk (c) ₱ lb—11½a——
Buck comp (c)—12½a——
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ₱ cent. ad val.
Castile—16¼a—17
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1·50 ₱ 100 lbs.
Plates gold—06¼ — —
SPICES—DUTY: 5a50c. ₱ lb.
Cassia in mats ₱ lb. gld—51 a—52
Ging'r Race gld—10½a—11
Mace, gold—92½a—95
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold—88 a—89
Pepper, gold.—23½—24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold—19½a—20

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.